SECOND EDITION.

POLITICAL NOTES.

If any doubt existed in the minds of any of our Republican friends as to how the pulse of Allegheny city beats on the coming political fight, both State and National, they should have witnessed the out-pouring of the people last evening to hear the Hon. P. C. Shannon, and J. W. F. White, Esqs. Diamond square was crowded and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. Now that the campaign has fairly opened, let the ball be kept rolling, and Allegheny county, we predict, will continue to hold her proud position as the banner county of the State.

A salute of two hundred guns was fired in Washington City yesterday afternoon by the Republicans in honor of the North Carolina election.

The Florida Republican Convention met in Tallahassee on Wednesday, effected a temporary organization, met again yesterday morning and organized permanently. O. B. Hart, of Jacksonville, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, was unanimously nominated for Governor, and Major Stearns, of Quincy, for Lieutenant Governor. The Congressional nominees are J. T. Hall and W. J. Purman, formerly Internal Revenue Assessors. The Presidential Electors are Judge A. A. Knight, of Jacksonville, J. D. Tannehill, of St. Augustine, W. G. Stewart of Tallahassee, and D. Montgomery, of Madison. All were unanimously nominated.

A Saratoga special to the New York *Sun* says there is authority for the statement that the Republicans meditate the nomination for Governor of a prominent Democrat, with a view to checkmating the Liberal movement.

A Boston special says that General Butler states that he will make no particular effort to secure the nomination for Governor, but if the Labor Reform or Republican party see fit to nominate him he will not decline.

General Banks delivers an address in Wall street, New York, next Tuesday.

A call has been issued by the Republican Executive Committee for a State Convention of New York veterans, at Utica, on August 20th. The call is signed by Generals G. H. Sharpe, P. H. Jourdan, Dennis F. Burke, Max Weber, Charles Carter, &c.

One hundred guns were fired in New York yesterday by the Republicans, in the presence of a large crowd, in honor of the victory in North Carolina.

The Republicans of Dayton, Ohio, fired three hundred guns last night, in honor of the victory in North Carolina.

In Concord, New Hampshire, on Thursday Horace Greeley arrived at noon and was received at the depot by the Mayor.

The Louisiana Liberal Convention is still in session, but has so far failed to make nominations. Pinchback's Republican Convention meets to-day.

The Democratic Convention of the Second West Virginia Congressional District met at Grafton yesterday, and adjourned until September 5, without making a nomination.

The Democrats of the Tenth Ohio Congressional District held a Convention at Fremont yesterday. Two hundred and thirty-six delegates were present. The district, under the new apportionment, consists of Sandusky, Seneca, Hancock, Huron and Erie counties. Resolutions adopting the principles of the platform adopted at Cincinnati and Baltimore, and endorsing Greeley and Brown were adopted. Rush R. Sloan, of Erie county, was nominated for Congress on the seventh ballot. Colonel W. E. Haynes, of Sandusky county, was chosen Presidential elector.

General John M. Harlan, of Louisville, Republican candidate for Governor of Kentucky a year ago, will make campaign speeches in Indiana, Ohio and Maine. He will make seven speeches in Indiana—in Columbus on the 26th, and in Augusta, Maine, on the 26th.

Horace Greeley made a speech in Concord, N. H., yesterday.

The Republican Convention of the Seventh Ohio District, at Hillsboro, yesterday renominated Hon. John T. Wilson for Congress by acclamation.

The Republicans of the Fifteenth Ohio District in Convention at Marietta renominated Hon. W. R. Sprague for Congress by acclamation.

Republican meetings of rejoicing over the North Carolina election were held in numerous towns in Indiana and Ohio yesterday.

Col. Wm. M. Ferry, of the Democratic Committee of the Fifth Michigan District, has issued a call for a mass convention of the National Democracy, to be held in Grand Haven on August 20th.

A new Norwegian daily paper, to be called *America*, is announced to make its appearance in Chicago shortly. It will advocate the election of Grant and Wilson.

Dispatches from Buffalo, Syracuse, New Haven, Hartford, and Norwich, mention the firing of guns by the Republicans in honor of the victory in North Carolina.

The Democratic convention of the Tennessee Ninth Congressional district yesterday, nominated Hon. Landon C. Haynes on the fifteenth ballot, after an angry and bitter contest.

Rev. H. H. Garnett, of Shiloh Presbyterian Colored church, New York, a supporter of Grant, and M. U. Sanders, a colored politician of Maryland, who espouses the cause of Greeley and Brown, met yesterday in New York at the Liberal headquarters, accompanied by their respective friends, to make the arrangements for a public discussion of the following question:

"Whether the election of Horace Greeley to the Presidency of the United States and the ascendency of the Liberal Republican party, or the re-election of President Grant by the Republican party, will be more conducive to the interests of society and equal civil rights and the best interests of the country and the reconciliation of all classes of citizens of the Republic, without distinction of race, color or previous condition?"

The two colored champions and their witnesses signed a document pledging themselves to discuss the above question at Cooper Institute this evening, or whatever other evening the hall can be obtained. The affair is creating intense excitement among the colored voters of New York, as both men are highly influential.

An attack was made upon the Republican voters at Athens, in Franklin county, Kentucky, who succeeded in driving the negroes away from the polls. The polls were crowded by members of both parties, when a Democrat named Sharp crowded in with an open knife in his hand "in order to clear the negroes out," as he expressed it. At this point another Democrat threw a rock, and a third fired a pistol, upon which an indiscriminate fire was opened on the crowd of negroes, who broke and ran, not returning to the polls during the day. Three negroes were shot; one in the shoulder, a second had a finger shot off, and a third was seriously wounded by a ball through the thigh. Three of the men engaged in the shooting are reported to have been members of the Ku-Klux band which operated in this precinct last year.

Joe Johnston, the rebel general, writes a letter in favor of Greeley, and adds that he loves his "old war associates of all others in this world next to his wife."

Pole raisings with "an old white hat on top" are in vogue among the Greeleyites of Ohio.

The New York *Times* says: "Some of our correspondents ask us in regard to the charge against General Kilpatrick, if we 'mean fight.' Without wasting words, we may say that that is precisely what we do mean. We will go into Court, and see whether Kilpatrick is, or is not the sort of a man we thought him to be. Kilpatrick has, after allowing this story to pass four years unchallenged, brought a suit of the most vindictive character against us, and then run away from this city. When we get him in the witness-box the public will be able to judge for themselves."

Absalom T. Davis, an old Democrat, of Erie county, resigns from the county committee, and in a published letter says:

"The bummers of our party committed political Hari Kari at Baltimore. The Democratic party is dead. Its head stone is at Cincinnati, its foot stone at Baltimore; and on its grave sits that old political jackal, Horace Greeley, who clasps his hands across the bloody chasm with those who destroyed it. Let those Democrats who desire to clasp hands with the weak kneed Republicans and scoreheads to beat Grant do so if they choose. I shall not wear either Greeley's white hat or white coat, and shall vote for Grant, Hartranft, Allen and the whole Republican ticket from President down to Path Master, and in conversion with my old Democratic neighbors on this subject, I find that many of them will do likewise."

The Delaware county *American* says that one third of the Democrats of that county refuse to eat crow, and as Buckalew was prominent in the Greeley movement in this State, and was nominated as part of the bargain, many straightout Democrats will oppose him.

The Westchester *Republican* denies reports of disaffection in the Republican ranks in Chester county, and adds:

"As an index of the general feeling we need only state that in one district which was generally supposed to be very much disaffected, a poll of all the votes has been made, which shows an increase of *fifteen per cent.* over the heaviest Republican majority ever given. She will give her usual majority of 2,000 at the October election, and possibly more."

In regard to disaffection among the Quakers the *Republican* says:

"We doubt whether there is a single member of the Society of Friends, in good standing in Chester county, that is not a cordial and enthusiastic supporter of General Grant. They believe in the general policy of his administration, and particularly with his humane treatment of the poor Indians."

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

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THE CAMPAIGN.

Grand Ratification Meeting.

ALLEGHENY'S FIRST GUN.

An Enthusiastic Rally.

DIAMOND SQUARE CROWDED.

Eloquent and Telling Speeches of Hon. P. C. Shannon and J. W. F. White, Esq.

The first grand ratification meeting of the campaign was held last night in Diamond Square, Allegheny. A very substantial and comfortable stand had been erected by order of the County Executive Committee. The square was well filled, there being at least twenty-five hundred persons present. The Washington Cornet Band was in attendance, and played a selection of popular airs. At eight o'clock the meeting was called to order by Mr. W. B. Rodgers, who nominated Mayor Callow as chairman.

The Mayor stated that it gave him great pleasure to preside at the first opening rally of the campaign. The following Vice Presidents were then elected:

Vice Presidents—John A. Myler, John Megraw, Joseph Walton, James M. Cooper, James Park, Jr., John Heath, James McBrier, Christian Yeager, Benjamin Pulpress, Thos. Scandrett, Samuel Hastings, S. A. Neale, Robert White, J. U. Barr, George E. McLain, H. K. Tyler, Moses Howard, Joseph Mahoney, Peter Waller, S. C. Schoyer, Gottlieb Wettach, Otto Krebs, N. H. Voegtly, Peter Bolster, H. F. Eggers, Frederick Beckert, Col. G. Gerst.

Secretaries—Reporters of the press.

MR. WHITE'S ADDRESS.

The Mayor then introduced Mr. J. F. W. White as the first speaker of the evening, who said: For the past two days he had been under the doctor's care, and perhaps it was imprudent for him to be present. He could not, however, resist the temptation of coming to address his fellow citizens. The first greeting he had to give was, "All hail to the Republicans of Allegheny." The object of the meeting was to start on a fresh political campaign and to buckle on once more the armor of loyalty and Republicanism. The speaker then referred to the fact that he was addressing many who had been interested in previous campaigns, and who, although they had at one time seen the glorious flag hanging at half mast, had seen that flag placed in its present position. The foe which had to be met was the same enemy, even though under a new name. The foe had now taken a chief who was a renegade from the Republican party. The Democratic party had floated for a flag painted with the colors of counterfeit Republicanism, and had chosen as a leader a querrulous, good-hearted, white-hatted old man. No one could believe that a movement so led, could be a sincere one. The old leaders of the Democracy themselves were dissatisfied with this combination. The whole movement is a ruse, and the old white-hatted philosopher has been put forth as a decoy duck to beguile the unwary into their fraudulent ranks. Republicans should watch, first and see that no such ruse should beguile any of them. The Democratic party by accepting the Cincinnati platform and nominating Greeley and Brown had attempted to make this a party fight, but it was not one of principles. The Republican party would accept the contest even on this ground. The speaker was personally in favor of the nomination of Greeley at Cincinnati because he was the best man before them. He was in favor of his nomination at Baltimore as he was a better man than any Democrat. He wanted to see the old line Democrats swallow Greeley, as he thought the dose would either do them some good or kill them. It was not his intention to revile Horace Greeley. He did not believe him to be a fool, a knave or scoundrel. He believed he was an honest man and knew as much of the politics and history of this country as any public man. He objected only to his being a candidate for the Presidency. If the Democrats were sincere in endorsing Greeley and Republicanism, they should be found in the ranks of the Republican party. If there were any political sinners in the world, it was the members of the Democratic party. After years of opposition to Republican principles they have become converted, and laboriously for the sake of obtaining power. The old Democratic party, with all its glorious past history, had become dead, had given up all its old tenets and had swallowed the Cincinnati platform. What greater compliment could be paid to the tenets of the Republican party. Considering the numerous sins of the Democratic party, four years probation before they are accepted into the ranks of the Republican party would not be too much.

The Speaker then proceeded at length to discuss the character of Horace Greeley. He considered him unfit for the Presidential Chair—a man of violent, petulant temper, easily excited and proverbially profane. He is eccentric and fond of notoriety. He was a credulous man—easily imposed upon, in fact more easily gulled than any other man in the nation. He was subject to flattery, and under its influence can be led to do anything. He is a man without settled abiding moral principles, and an unbeliever in a divine revelation to human nature. Hence he had classed himself as a willing ear to all new fangled notions in morals, science or politics. He is more of a politician than a statesman, and has never risen into the possession of statesmanship, but looks at everything in the light of expediency. He opposed slavery as a humanitarian question alone, and hence always willing for emancipation with compensation. He was opposed to secession, but at the same time said that the Southern states had a right to secede. He was willing to compromise with the rebels before the war, and when the war commenced he was willing to pay for the slaves in order to patch up a settlement. His political principles are equally unsettled, which was a result of the lack of moral element in his nature. He has changed on almost every question.

Mr. White here reviewed the changes of Mr. Greeley's views on all important questions and then stated that he objected to his being President from his entire lack of character. He was essentially a compromiser. He had been frequently frightened with the South and now was going down on his knees and begging for Southern votes. His judgment cannot be relied upon, for he cannot even rely on it himself. General Grant was in every respect the exact contrast of Greeley. He had good common sense and was no babbler and gabbler, but more like General Washington than any other President who has occupied the chair since his day. He has never jumped "Jim Crow" as Horace Greeley has ever done.

A SAD PROSPECT.

Mr. White continued his address by proving that should Greeley ever become President the Government would have to pay for all manumitted slaves, and also the expense of the Southern states in prosecuting the rebellion. This was proved by the fact that all Southern rebeldom was enthusiastic for Horace Greeley, as they knew him and his weakness, his compromising spirit, his timidity, and basing their hopes upon these, they will vote for him. If he is ever elected he will be chosen by the Southern States. His only chance is in the South. Suppose they claim compensation for the slaves, and the refunding of their war expenses, Greeley would became frightened and rather than have another war, he would comply with their request. Nearly every democrat in the northern states would back the request. If Buckalew were unfortunately chosen Governor of Pennsylvania, the Legislature democratic, (both sympathy of this State would be thrown in with the south. Buckalew had always been a rebel sympathiser. General Grant was the best friend the colored people had—infinitely more so than Charles Sumner. But for the word of General Grant he believed the Fifteenth amendment would never have been passed.

The speaker concluded by reviewing the administration of President Grant, and claimed that it was in every sense a grand and successful one, and a well founded tribute of appreciation to the merits of General Hartranft.

JUDGE SHANNON'S SPEECH.

The Hon. P. C. Shannon, was then introduced. In commencing his address the learned gentleman stated that in opening a political campaign in Allegheny, the voters could congratulate themselves that the party to which they belonged was the grandest the world ever saw. It was matter for congratulation that the Republican party now on trial before the country could not only give a good account of itself but also challenge all the arguments of its opponents and defy the calumny of its defamers. The party has always fulfilled its promises to the people, and never swerved from duty. Peace reigns supreme over the land, the flag in every sea respected by all, the haughtiest powers of the world paying its attentions to this land. Peace at home, peace with foreign powers, a prosperity unequalled in the world, labor well rewarded and a country where every man, honest and sober can find for himself a home. There was never a country where the people are so happy and prosperous as in this land. He pointed to institutions of learning, temples of religion and to boundless resources and would ask of what the opponents of this party can find fault. The Republican party had been so strong as to have put down secession, the doctrine of State rights, and strong enough to make the Democratic party tear down its flag at Baltimore, and swallow the platform prepared for them at Cincinnati. That was a great fall. The young man of the Democratic party had been educated to believe that their principles had been handed down from the fathers of the country, and those young men must have blushed when their leaders dropped all their principles and took the Cincinnati platform. He then referred to the oft repeated calumny that the Republican party was in favor of centralization. Such was not the case. It believed in every State revolving in proper sphere, but no one State to rule the Union. The party despised despotism. It wanted no dictatorship, nor had it sympathy with any action tending in that direction. Taxation had been reduced most wonderfully; the National debt was being paid off most speedily; a paper currency of which the country might well be proud. The Government of the country, which is the best, most prosperous, most admirable system given to humanity. Every man before the war has been made free by this party. This party hates proscription of every description. What complaint can be made against this party. It is not perfect, but nothing sublunary is perfect. Faults have been committed, but even with these this party has done more for human good, than any other political organization that ever existed. The reading of the record seems almost miraculous, and looking back over twelve years the history almost seems to be a dream, but at waking the fact is revealed that the same flag waives over this glorious land.

THE ARROW OF CALUMNY.

The speaker then proceeded to review the career of General Grant, both as a General and as President. But still this man had been made the target for the arrow of calumny. The leaders of the Democratic party hated Grant, and were full of abuse against him, and showed the greatest hate for him. It was impossible to find any reason for this hate, except that he had defeated the rebellion. That was the only cause. If people did not vote for Grant, who could they vote for? If they must vote they would not vote for what Fred. Douglas calls "a man's head and a serpent's body"—Greeley's head and the tortuous body of the Democratic party. There was no doubt of Grant's re-election, provided the voters stood true to their guns and their party, and he provided that as honest Pennsylvanians they elect another brave soldier—General Hartranft—for Governor. It would not do to lose the first fight—at the first engagement, to permit success to perch upon the banners of the enemy. This battle must be won, and would be if men were only true to their old political predilections. Allegheny Republicans were too old to be caught by the chaff of the enemy. It was the highest Christian and political duty to stand by a good soldier when he was assailed by the enemy. A greater collection of foolish lies had never been coined against any man than against General Hartranft. His record for valor and heroism was such as all Pennsylvania should be proud. His bearers were advised to read the letter of Mr. White, which proves all these charges against General Hartranft to be lies. It would be wrong for any Republicans to turn their backs against a man honestly nominated according to the usages of their party. Mr. White, a christian gentleman, who had had three years experience in the Legislature, and one of the Committee of Investigation, had put forth his statement that General Hartranft stands before his fellow citizens acquitted of all charges which have ever been made against him.

TRIBUTE TO COLORED CITIZENS.

Mr. Shannon then spoke of the Philadelphia Convention, dwelling particularly on the presence of colored delegates. One of these had made the best speech of one of the sessions. He then gave an interesting sketch of the services essential to the introduction of Gerrit Smith to the Convention. Referring again to the election for Governor, Mr. Shannon called upon the colored voters to be true to the party. He believed that if Buckalew carried the State by a small majority in October, it was his deliberate belief that Greeley would be the next President of the United States; for the gate of the White House was opened by Pennsylvania. But Buckalew was an error. Buckalew to the speaker's knowledge had never during his entire political career done a single act either in the United States Senate or in any other capacity to help his bleeding country.

At this stage in the proceedings three hearty cheers were given for General Hartranft. When the enthusiasm had subsided the Speaker proceeded as follows:

ENVY AND JEALOUSY OF THE PRESIDENT'S DEFAMERS.

In a republic where ambition, far more than under any other form of government, has the widest field, the ignoble passions of envy and jealousy have the broadest scope. These passions, in the race of rivalry, beget destruction, slander and falsehood. Washington in his day and generation—comparatively pure and primitive—had suffered at this; and it is no wonder, considering the degeneracy of these times, that General Grant should have the same experience. But in Grant's case, as in Washington's, it is like the fabled viper biting the file. Heroic deeds, sublime exploits, exalted marks of colored patriotism, produce upon sour, disappointed and distempered minds stinging regrets that such acts should have been done by others, instead of themselves—no matter how humanity may have been benefited accordingly as it would have made happier or more blest. And personal hatred, from such quarters, is the sure result to the man who may have won the laurel or the palm of distinctive eminence. Such motives are detested, his purposes are falsified, his conduct aspersed, and his noble acts are sought to be concealed, like the light in the lantern of those who love the darkness because their deeds are evil.

Magnanimity! How rare is this virtue among our public men. Greatness of soul, where honor runs parallel with the law of nature in teaching love of one's country and of its benefactors—was the cherished ideal of true statesmanship with the Grecian Plato and the Roman Tully. It made the humble, but generous Virginian, the Father of his country. It returned Lee's sword at Appomattox, and prevented the victor from hanging, at the head of his conquering brigades, through the streets of Richmond. Raising its possessor above revenge, it banishes all latent spite from the human breast, and scorns to speak ill of the man who deserves well of his country.

A WORD FOR SUMNER.

When Charles Sumner's last speech in the Senate fell from his lips the counterfeit veil of magnanimity fell with it—disclosing the features of a man claiming to be great, but corroding with spite, envy, hatred and all uncharitableness. It was an offensive, overdrawn picture, composed of ingenious exaggerations and filled with cankered venom—and thus surcharged, most fortunately, it hurt nobody but himself. The prophet unveiled became, however, loathsome to look upon. Even his bore, far-fetched and misplaced and paraded for that occasion, resolved itself into pedantry, and ranked him as a mere peddler of the hollow wares of an effete nationality, which, though they were admired by the few competent judges, is nevertheless abhorred alike by passing school boys and by practical statesmen.

Next in order to his senatorial tirade comes his notorious letter addressed to certain colored gentlemen of Washington. And it is but an act of plain justice, as well as of public duty, to defend, in this political crisis, the fair name and fame of President Grant against the calumnies contained in these two most remarkable productions. Especially so, when it is considered that both are carefully studied attempts to delude the entire colored voters, and to estrange them from the support and gratitude due to their most substantial friend and benefactor. The President, because of his position, must endure in silence this storm of abuse and criminality; but all the more earnestly, therefore, should his true friends bestir themselves to repel these malevolent assaults.

GEN. GRANT'S VOTES.

The assertion that Gen. Grant voted for James Buchanan, with the dull argument based thereon, forms the first charge contained in the letter. Admitting the fact to be so, what of it? No more than others who cast their votes in like manner, could he raise the veil which hides the future, to see what would be the course of Buchanan's administration. Thousands upon thousands of good men yet live to rue the day when they thus supported that candidate. But in the train of human events that led to the final explosion of slavery, it was, perhaps, as necessary to have a Buchanan, as it was, farther on, to have a General Grant. Both were the tools to make this grand consummation sure and complete, who knows but that it was as essential for Horace Greeley to visit Niagara in the interests of peace, as it was for the Democratic National Convention, almost contemporaneously, to declare the war a failure, and to demand an immediate cessation of hostilities? For then Mr. Greeley's views and wishs on that score, at least, seemed to tally precisely with those of the Democratic party: and ever since there has not occurred any very weighty reason why they should be now kept assunder. Yet Grant was the sword that, after many dismal days, first gleaming with victory for the Union, eventually cut down the huge monster of slavery, and dug out its very roots. If his simple vote in 1856 "forthe first" (to use the grammatical phrase of Bunyan) "confined all the pretensions of slavery, including the Dred Scott decision," it is extremely satisfactory to know that, within a decade of years, Grant had recorded his vote for how long a time he took both delight and honor in blowing up the entire fortifications—the Dred Scott decision, the unfortunate vote, and all—leaving not a vestige behind! And when the fragments were thrown over, that his "education at public expense as a cadet at West Point," (a matter sneeringly alluded to by Senator Sumner) was, to say the least of it, a first class investment. Nay, some people might say that Grant was perhaps the immeasurable better investment than the tens of thousands of dollars uselessly expended ont of the United States Treasury in the laborious endeavor to make for himself a statesman and a name honorable in the estimation of his party, and of all fair-minded and honorable men.

WHAT HE DID AGAINST SLAVERY.

The second charge against the President is that "he never did anything against slavery, except as a soldier summoned by the terrible accident of war." And pray what solid, abiding effect was ever produced by all of Sumner's harangues, with all of Greeley's editorials to boot—until "the terrible accident of war" did occur? Both of them might have gone on speaking and writing until the millenium, and no direct, tangible benefit would have resulted from their labors so far as emancipation and enfranchisement are concerned. In fact, there is much authority for saying that their efforts before the "accident of war," mainly tended to rivet more tightly the fetters of slavery, and to make more cruel the oppressions heaped on the sufferers. Let this be as it may, it is pretty certain that old John Brown—whose soul, it is said and snug, still goes marching on—did infinitely more, by one bold deed, than could ever have been accomplished by Greeley or Sumner. These men of mere words are altogether too vain and arrogant when they set up such exorbitant claims, with little or no merit in them; and they become inexpressibly contemptible when they ruthlessly attempt to pinch from the brows of the truly deserving the laurels fairly won and justly placed there.

It is, under divine Providence, to General Grant, and to all the men of valliant deeds, that we are indebted for freedom from the foul stain and curse of human slavery.

This great deliverance was truly miraculous; yet to the human agents who brought it about, all just honor and credit should be given, namely to the brave soldiers and sailors who fought under and for the flag of the Union, headed by a wise and courageous commander.

"TERRIBLE ACCIDENT OF WAR."

Let it here be observed how softly and indeed melodiously the Senator attunes his voice to attract his new admirers and allies. "Summoned by the terrible accident of war." An accident—this, and nothing more! In the days gone by, when Charles Sumner was true to himself and to his cause, no such palliative phrases would have fallen from him. Well he knows that the first gun at our flag was not a random shot or an accidental discharge. It was a cool, deliberate, well planned and long premeditated act, audacious, wicked and inexcusable. The war was not an event that took place without foresight or expectation. For the denuding of our Allegheny arsenal, the emptying of the national treasury, the sending of our ships and troops to distant points, the formation of the Confederate Government, and various other overt acts—all tend to demonstrate the desperate and flagitious resolve for war.

According to the views of the Senator, General Grant's "great success in war and the honors he has won cannot change the record of his conduct toward the colored people, especially in contrast with the lifetime fidelity of his competitor."

But without this great success in war, and with subsequent success to the rebellion, what would have been the condition of the colored people to-day? Would they not have been perpetually doomed to a worse species of slavery—if that were possible—than that previously existing under a government expressly and avowedly formed for the purpose of making the traffic in slaves safer and more profitable? Illimitable bondage, malevolent debasement of the human soul and intellect—marriage and all family ties mocked at, ignored and despised—the auction block and the baying of blood hounds—cruelties infinite and unmentionable—these would have formed but the surroundings in that ocean of woes and crimes otherwise unfathomable.

A governmental edifice founded upon slavery, and buttressed with slavery! A white man's brain ideal of a Republic and of Democracy! The Utopia of many Southern and some Northern Christians!

And with the arch conspirators who framed this so-called Confederacy—and with their aiders and abettors—Charles Sumner and Horace Greeley join hands, over the body of buried honor, and through personal venom, in order that the chief instrument in rooting up this mock Republic, and in averting the threatened doom of the colored people, should now be averted and disgraced!

Yet, their cry is—anything and everything to defeat and disgrace General Grant!

The golden rule of history has already and unalterably recorded the conduct of Gen. Grant toward the colored people. His cool brain, courageous heart, and good sword succeeded in totally dissolving the, to them, infernal machine of government constructed at Montgomery and transported to Richmond—thus doing more for them and for their coming generations than any other mortal being.

Unmoved by opposition or reproach, as President, he has faithfully and fearlessly executed the Ku Klux laws—thus protecting the rights and privileges of all against banded violence and lawlessness, which the local authorities were utterly powerless to do so.

GREELEY'S "FIDELITY (?) TO THE COLORED MAN."

As to the boasted "lifetime of fidelity" of Horace Greeley, to the cause of the colored people, the answer is that he has, through ambition and selfishness, forfeited all claim to their confidence, if not to their gratitude, by his base attempt to destroy that political party to which they were solely indebted for the wondrous change in their condition. A political party the grandest and the best in the history of the world —under whose guidance was put down the most gigantic of all rebellions, and by whose sublime will emancipation was carried to 4,000,000 of human beings, from a bondage so cruel that it already seems like a horrid dream or a pagan myth. A party whose sense of justice and of right was such that, instead of leaving these four millions in a state of disenthralment, attended, exposed and defenceless, it promptly covered them with the sacred aegis of the elective franchise and lifted them to the loftiest height of citizenship ever attained, in any age or clime, by the onward march of human society. A party that, more than all others, has protected and dignified the rights of labor, by decreeing that labor is voluntary and shall not be forced—that it is honorable, and must be fairly compensated.

It welcomed, with hearty courtesy and encouraging words, into the Senate chamber, the bar of the Supreme Court, and the halls of Congress, the representatives of hereditary boudsmen, as redeemed by its patriotism, as regenerated through a baptism of blood; they walked, for the first time into those august seats of dignity with power.

This is, in fine, the party that, redeeming the great Declaration of 1776 from the aspersions which had been cast upon it, and fulfilling the intentions and predictions of Thomas Jefferson, has demonstrated to the world that it is not a mass of glittering generalities, but that in our country, at length, all men from birth to death, are really equal before the law, and entitled to the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

THE OLD FIGHT OVER AGAIN.

This party in its formation has encountered the bitterest and fiercest opposition from Calhounists, Secessionists, Rebels and Democrats; but thus far it has triumphed over them all. Its Father of his country. It returned Lee's sword at Appomattox, and prevented the victor from hanging, at the head of his conquering brigades, through the streets of Richmond. Raising its possessor above revenge, it banishes all latent spite from the human breast, and scorns to speak ill of the man who deserves well of his country.

A WORD FOR SUMNER.

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Next in order to his senatorial tirade comes his notorious letter addressed to certain colored gentlemen of Washington. And it is but an act of plain justice, as well as of public duty, to defend, in this political crisis, the fair name and fame of President Grant against the calumnies contained in these two most remarkable productions. Especially so, when it is considered that both are carefully studied attempts to delude the entire colored voters, and to estrange them from the support and gratitude due to their most substantial friend and benefactor. The President, because of his position, must endure in silence this storm of abuse and criminality; but all the more earnestly, therefore, should his true friends bestir themselves to repel these malevolent assaults.

GEN. GRANT'S VOTES.

The assertion that Gen. Grant voted for James Buchanan, with the dull argument based thereon, forms the first charge contained in the letter. Admitting the fact to be so, what of it? No more than others who cast their votes in like manner, could he raise the veil which hides the future, to see what would be the course of Buchanan's administration. Thousands upon thousands of good men yet live to rue the day when they thus supported that candidate. But in the train of human events that led to the final explosion of slavery, it was, perhaps, as necessary to have a Buchanan, as it was, farther on, to have a General Grant. both were the tools to make this grand consummation sure and complete, who knows but that it was as essential for Horace Greeley to visit Niagara in the interests of peace, as it was for the Democratic National Convention, almost contemporaneously, to declare the war a failure, and to demand an immediate cessation of hostilities? For then Mr. Greeley's views and wishs on that score, at least, seemed to tally precisely with those of the Democratic party: and ever since there has not occurred any very weighty reason why they should be now kept assunder. Yet Grant was the sword that, after many dismal days, first gleaming with victory for the Union, eventually cut down the huge monster of slavery, and dug out its very roots. If his simple vote in 1856 "forthe first" (to use the grammatical phrase of Bunyan) "confined all the pretensions of slavery, including the Dred Scott decision," it is extremely satisfactory to know that, within a decade of years, Grant had recorded his vote for how long a time he took both delight and honor in blowing up the entire fortifications—the Dred Scott decision, the unfortunate vote, and all—leaving not a vestige behind! And when the fragments were thrown over, that his "education at public expense as a cadet at West Point," (a matter sneeringly alluded to by Senator Sumner) was, to say the least of it, a first class investment. Nay, some people might say that Grant was perhaps the immeasurable better investment than the tens of thousands of dollars uselessly expended ont of the United States Treasury in the laborious endeavor to make for himself a statesman and a name honorable in the estimation of his party, and of all fair-minded and honorable men.

WHAT HE DID AGAINST SLAVERY.

The second charge against the President is that "he never did anything against slavery, except as a soldier summoned by the terrible accident of war." And pray what solid, abiding effect was ever produced by all of Sumner's harangues, with all of Greeley's editorials to boot—until "the terrible accident of war" did occur? Both of them might have gone on speaking and writing until the millenium, and no direct, tangible benefit would have resulted from their labors so far as emancipation and enfranchisement are concerned. In fact, there is much authority for saying that their efforts before the "accident of war," mainly tended to rivet more tightly the fetters of slavery, and to make more cruel the oppressions heaped on the sufferers. Let this be as it may, it is pretty certain that old John Brown—whose soul, it is said and snug, still goes marching on—did infinitely more, by one bold deed, than could ever have been accomplished by Greeley or Sumner. These men of mere words are altogether too vain and arrogant when they set up such exorbitant claims, with little or no merit in them; and they become inexpressibly contemptible when they ruthlessly attempt to pinch from the brows of the truly deserving the laurels fairly won and justly placed there.

It is, under divine Providence, to General Grant, and to all the men of valliant deeds, that we are indebted for freedom from the foul stain and curse of human slavery.

This great deliverance was truly miraculous; yet to the human agents who brought it about, all just honor and credit should be given, namely to the brave soldiers and sailors who fought under and for the flag of the Union, headed by a wise and courageous commander.

"TERRIBLE ACCIDENT OF WAR."

Let it here be observed how softly and indeed melodiously the Senator attunes his voice to attract his new admirers and allies. "Summoned by the terrible accident of war." An accident—this, and nothing more! In the days gone by, when Charles Sumner was true to himself and to his cause, no such palliative phrases would have fallen from him. Well he knows that the first gun at our flag was not a random shot or an accidental discharge. It was a cool, deliberate, well planned and long premeditated act, audacious, wicked and inexcusable. The war was not an event that took place without foresight or expectation. For the denuding of our Allegheny arsenal, the emptying of the national treasury, the sending of our ships and troops to distant points, the formation of the Confederate Government, and various other overt acts—all tend to demonstrate the desperate and flagitious resolve for war.

According to the views of the Senator, General Grant's "great success in war and the honors he has won cannot change the record of his conduct toward the colored people, especially in contrast with the lifetime fidelity of his competitor."

But without this great success in war, and with subsequent success to the rebellion, what would have been the condition of the colored people to-day? Would they not have been perpetually doomed to a worse species of slavery—if that were possible—than that previously existing under a government expressly and avowedly formed for the purpose of making the traffic in slaves safer and more profitable? Illimitable bondage, malevolent debasement of the human soul and intellect—marriage and all family ties mocked at, ignored and despised—the auction block and the baying of blood hounds—cruelties infinite and unmentionable—these would have formed but the surroundings in that ocean of woes and crimes otherwise unfathomable.

A governmental edifice founded upon slavery, and buttressed with slavery! A white man's brain ideal of a Republic and of Democracy! The Utopia of many Southern and some Northern Christians!

And with the arch conspirators who framed this so-called Confederacy—and with their aiders and abettors—Charles Sumner and Horace Greeley join hands, over the body of buried honor, and through personal venom, in order that the chief instrument in rooting up this mock Republic, and in averting the threatened doom of the colored people, should now be averted and disgraced!

Yet, their cry is—anything and everything to defeat and disgrace General Grant!

The golden rule of history has already and unalterably recorded the conduct of Gen. Grant toward the colored people. His cool brain, courageous heart, and good sword succeeded in totally dissolving the, to them, infernal machine of government constructed at Montgomery and transported to Richmond—thus doing more for them and for their coming generations than any other mortal being.

Unmoved by opposition or reproach, as President, he has faithfully and fearlessly executed the Ku Klux laws—thus protecting the rights and privileges of all against banded violence and lawlessness, which the local authorities were utterly powerless to do so.

GREELEY'S "FIDELITY (?) TO THE COLORED MAN."

As to the boasted "lifetime of fidelity" of Horace Greeley, to the cause of the colored people, the answer is that he has, through ambition and selfishness, forfeited all claim to their confidence, if not to their gratitude, by his base attempt to destroy that political party to which they were solely indebted for the wondrous change in their condition. A political party the grandest and the best in the history of the world —under whose guidance was put down the most gigantic of all rebellions, and by whose sublime will emancipation was carried to 4,000,000 of human beings, from a bondage so cruel that it already seems like a horrid dream or a pagan myth. A party whose sense of justice and of right was such that, instead of leaving these four millions in a state of disenthralment, attended, exposed and defenceless, it promptly covered them with the sacred aegis of the elective franchise and lifted them to the loftiest height of citizenship ever attained, in any age or clime, by the onward march of human society. A party that, more than all others, has protected and dignified the rights of labor, by decreeing that labor is voluntary and shall not be forced—that it is honorable, and must be fairly compensated.

It welcomed, with hearty courtesy and encouraging words, into the Senate chamber, the bar of the Supreme Court, and the halls of Congress, the representatives of hereditary boudsmen, as redeemed by its patriotism, as regenerated through a baptism of blood; they walked, for the first time into those august seats of dignity with power.

This is, in fine, the party that, redeeming the great Declaration of 1776 from the aspersions which had been cast upon it, and fulfilling the intentions and predictions of Thomas Jefferson, has demonstrated to the world that it is not a mass of glittering generalities, but that in our country, at length, all men from birth to death, are really equal before the law, and entitled to the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

THE OLD FIGHT OVER AGAIN.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 99¾.

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GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115¾@115¾.

PIUS IX. is an amiable old gentleman, very much beloved by those who have been brought in close relations with him, and we may say by the entire Catholic population of the globe, but he shocks the average of general faith in his infallibility in a letter to M. Thiers, attributing the success of the new French loan to the refusal of the French Finance Minister to accept a position as Ambassador to the Court of Victor Emmanuel, "the invader and enemy of the Holy See." The idea of Jewish and Christian bankers being susceptible to such sentimental considerations might fit the fifteenth century, but hardly the nineteenth. His Holiness is growing old.

EX-GOVERNOR CURTIN is on his way home and will probably arrive within ten days. He attended a Stanley dinner at London on Tuesday evening. We hope the ex-Governor will arrive in safety, but we have fears the Greeley people will meet him midway on the ocean, and unless he is found tractable use him for deep sea soundings. There have been a variety of rumors as to Mr. Curtin's political status, but we judge he will not make up his mind until he has been at home long enough to consult Aleck McClure, and take in the political situation from a Curtin stand point. When he makes up his mind we will acquaint our readers with the result reached.

THE DEMOCRACY of the Twenty-first Congressional District have again placed in nomination for Congress, Henry D. Foster, of Greensburg. Hon. A. W. Taylor, of Indiana, is the Republican candidate, and we are entirely confident of his election. Two years ago Mr. Foster was elected over the late Andrew Stewart, of Fayette county, by a majority of 730. General Foster is an able lawyer, but he has made a flat failure in Congress. Great things were expected of him, but nothing came. The Democrats dissatisfied with his nomination, tried to run Boyle, of Fayette county, but failed in the attempt. They allege General Foster is constitutionally so indolent that he is useless as a member of Congress either for political or business purposes.

THE Republican conferees of the Twenty-fourth Congressional district of this State, composed of the counties, of Greene, Washington, Lawrence and Beaver, in this city yesterday, on the sixteenth ballot, nominated for Representative in Congress, Wm. S. Moore of Washington county. This is an excellent nomination, both on the grounds of the political availability and the personal worth of the candidate. Mr. Moore is one of the strongest men in the district and especially popular in his county of Washington. The district is close, but it can be carried by Mr. Moore if the Republicans of the various counties put forth proper exertions, and we presume they will. It is now represented by a Democrat, Mr. Wm. McClelland of Lawrence county, who was elected in 1870 by a majority of 75 over Donley (Republican.) Mr. McClelland is again a candidate, but will not have local discussions in the Republican party to aid him this time as he had two years ago.

THE Baltimore *American* records a visit to its sanctum of Governor Geary a few days ago. In response to inquiries about the political situation in this State, the Governor said the Republican State ticket would certainly be elected; that the opposition to General Hartranft is confined to a few discontented politicians in the Eastern section of the State; and that Liberal Republicanism has made no impression whatever on the rank and file of the party. The Governor has had personal assurances from a large number of influential Democrats that they would vote for Grant in preference to Greeley, and believes that for one Republican vote that has been lost five Democratic votes have been gained. The *American* editorially comments as follows:

"We put great confidence in Governor Geary's judgment in political maiters. He has passed through a great many exciting contests, and has never been mistaken as to the direction and the strength of the currents that swell into the tide of victory. In the gubernatorial canvass in 1866 he was sanguine of success when others were despondent, and in 1869, when Asa Packer, with his money and his coal mines and railroads was pitted against him, he went into the campaign as hopeful as if he was fighting a common man. It is needless to say that he was not disappointed in his predictions. When Governor Geary says that Pennsylvania is safe we feel bound to believe him."

THE card of State Treasurer Mackey, printed elsewhere, in reply to charges made as to the financial management of the State, is a pointed and conclusive document on every point it touches. Mr. Mackey clinches his statements by inviting Col. Forney, or "any competent and respectable bankers and business men, to make an examination of the condition of the Treasury." The frauds and securities alleged to have been used for speculative purposes are there, and this fact is one that can be easily ascertained or refuted. Let Col. Forney avail himself of this proffer, made in good faith, or confess himself a villifier of better men than himself. There is no escape from this test of the charges he has preferred. The *Press* treats Mr. Mackey's card quite flippantly, but does not venture on any attempt to back up its reckless assertions. It rejects the idea of any personal hostility to the State Treasurer, and says "he is no worse than several of his predecessors." This may or may not be a compliment; but one thing is certain, it is a very cowardly way of meeting Mr. Mackey's emphatic denial, his demand for an investigation, and call for the production of the evidence on which the editor of the *Press* based his charges. Col. Forney will neither prove his allegations, examine into their truthfulness, or withdraw them. He allows them to stand unsupported by a jot of evidence, and in so doing demonstrates his own recklessness and mendacity.

SENATOR BILLINGFELT'S name was brought forward some time ago as a candidate for the Republican nomination for representative in Congress from Lancaster county. A few days ago he printed a letter withdrawing from the canvass for the nomination because the Republican Committee of the county required a pledge from all candidates for office "that they will support and use all honorable means to secure the election of the National, State and county nominees of the Republican party." Mr. Billingfelt declined to give this pledge. He invoked party organization and discipline to put himself in Congress, but repudiated the notion that there was a reciprocal obligation that he should do as he would be done by. He asked for himself what he would not concede to others. If he was nominated it must be regarded as binding on the party, but if any person got a nomination who was objectionable to Mr. Billingfelt, then there was to be no validity about the matter, and bolting was to be as regular as support of the ticket. It is the old story over again of the Indian and hunter sharing the fruit of their day's spoil. "You may have the crow," said the frontiersman, "and I will take the turkey, or I will take the turkey and you go along with the crow." "That sounds fair," said the aboriginal, "but some how you always get the turkey." Just so with the virtuous Billingfelt; he takes the turkey every time.

PRACTICAL GOOD WILL.

We have from Washington another kindly and practical exhibition of the sympathy of the administration of General Grant for the people of the South who may be yet suffering from the effects of the war. Pending the conflict large amounts of lands in the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Louisiana, Florida and Texas were sold at government tax sale for default in the payment of direct taxes. The sale comprised farms, plantations, and town and city lots. The Internal Revenue Department has just issued a circular that these lands, with the exception of tracts occupied for national cemeteries and certain military purposes, may be redeemed and returned to the original owners, heirs at law, devisees, or grantees, upon application to the Treasury Department. The applications must be made within two years from the 8th of June, 1872.

Greeley proposed that the Southern soldiers returning from the war should be met by ruins and rags. After a lapse of time long enough to secure guarantees for the future, the Republican administration of General Grant welcomes these men back to peaceful pursuits, with restored homesteads and an even chance in the great race of the future. This is practical amnesty of more value to the honest disposed people of the South than the presence of a dozen such men in Congress as Zeb Vance of North Carolina, over whose disqualification to hold office (since removed), Greeley shed such a lively shower of brine in his second letter of acceptance. It illustrates the practical good will of the Republican party towards their late opponents, and therein differs from the sentimental bosh of Greeley.

THE PARCEL POST.

The new postal law that went into operation on the 1st of July, besides making important reductions in the rates of postage, places the department in competition with the express companies as a common carrier, without the responsibility for losses, however, which attaches to the express. By the new law packages of dry goods, hardware, drugs (except liquid drugs) and other merchandises not exceeding twelve ounces in weight, can be mailed to any part of the United States at a charge of two cents for each two ounces. Under this law the Post Office authorities will forward a twelve ounce package to San Francisco for twelve cents, whereas the express companies demand at least twenty-five cents for the transportation of a package, however small, for any distance. As a familiar illustration of the benefits of this new parcel post, a pair of dress boots, if neither boot weighs over twelve ounces, may be wrapped up in two separate packages and be sent to San Francisco for twenty-four cents, whereas the express companies would charge for transportation to the same point as much as the goods are worth. The new system has not as yet been taken advantage of by the public to such an extent as to make it remunerative to the Government, but it is believed that when the parcel post becomes more generally known it will prove profitable to the Government as well as beneficial to individuals. The Boston *Globe* takes the ground that before the Post Office department entered into this parcel post enterprize it should have adopted penny postage for letters, and utilized the telegraph as part of the postal system. Here is what it says:

"If twelve ounces of silk thread or patent medicine can be carried by the government from Boston to San Francisco for twelve cents, why should twelve ounces of letters or other manuscript be charged seventy-two cents? Certainly it costs no more to convey the merchandise than it does the correspondence. Let the people then have cheap postage before it is attempted to give them a cheap express. We are not prepared to send their letters from one end of the country to the other for one cent, and then the government will be working in the right direction. The same may be said as to the postal telegraph. This is a public demand which Congress can and ought to supply, and not leave the business to the extortionate charges of an overgrown and fast-consolidating monopoly. To lumber up our postal system with merchandise transportion will delay and perhaps prevent the establishment of cheap telegraphing by the government, as an adjunct to the Post-office Department; and for that reason among others we regret to see the United States competing for the appropriate business of private express companies."

It is quite possible the parcel post may prove a great source of revenue to the department, and thus hasten the day of penny postage for letters. The rates of postage, marking the difference between letters and newspapers or packages, are not determined by the bulk, but by the supposed greater value and importance of letters over newspapers, magazines, etc. Patience, and we will yet have penny postage from the Atlantic to the Pacific for written communications.

GREELEY, THE TARIFF, AND THE VETO POWER.

The greed with which Horace Greeley sought a Presidential nomination, and the haste he made to accept the Cincinnati tender, has involved him in a ridiculous position on the tariff question. The Cincinnati Convention resolved that this subject—the most important likely to come before Congress the next four years—should be remitted "to the people in their Congress districts, and to the decision of Congress thereon, *wholly free of Executive interference or dictation.*" Mr. Greeley, in his letter of acceptance, says:

"That the raising of revenue, whether by tariff or otherwise, shall be recognized and treated as the people's immediate business, to be shaped and directed by them, through their representatives in Congress, whose action thereon the *President must neither overrule by his veto*, attempt to dictate, nor presume to punish, by bestowing office only on those who agree with him, or withdrawing it from those who do not."

Here Mr. Greeley pledges himself, no matter how destructive a tariff may be engineered through Congress by the free trade interest, that he will not "overrule (it) by his vote," nor will he even advise Congress on the subject. He proposes to leave the matter entirely with the Senators and Representatives, without dictation, solicitation, or advice on his part. He is pledged to suppress his well known sentiments, and have no opinion on the question.

Yet, by the inaugural oath Mr. Greeley accepts before he enters on the duties of office of President, should he be elected, he solemnly swears he will "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United State," and in the first article of this Constitution we find the following instructions for the Executive in regard to the veto question:

"Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States. If he approve, he *shall* sign it; but, if not, he *shall* return, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objection at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it."

No matter how objectionable to Mr. Greeley may be the tariff bill presented to him—and it may in his view involve bankruptcy, public and private, and the destruction of the great industrial interests of the country—he *must* give it life and vitality as a law by his official signature, if he maintains his pledge to the Cincinnati politicians. He has surrendered up one of the great trusts committed to the President in the veto power. The Constitution says of any bill presented to the President, "if he approve he *shall* sign it, but if not he *shall* return it with his objections." Mr. Greeley wipes this clause from the Constitution by pledging himself to *sign* laws which he does not *approve*. A tariff bill like that of 1846 may be submitted to him. It only lacks his official signature to make it a law. Returned to the House with his objections it is virtually defeated. Mr. Greeley does not believe in the law he is asked to approve—he abhors its policy as disastrous to the best interests of the country. There can be no doubt of that. But here comes in the pledge the wily free-traders secured, and he must sign a law he does not approve, although the Constitution makes his approval a condition precedent to signing it. The Constitution does not ask that he shall sign law he does not "approve," but in the event of his non-approval says he "shall return it to the House in which it originated with his objections." A line of action is marked out and made imperative in either case. In the event of approval he *shall* sign; if he disapproves he *shall* veto; but Mr. Greeley has pledged himself to sign that which he disapproves. Does that not involve a slight tincture of official perjury?

In comparison with the position Mr. Greeley is forced to occupy on all revenue questions, as the price of the support of the free-traders, read the plain and honest words uttered by General Grant at the commencement of his administration in his inaugural address:

"On all leading questions agitating the public mind I will express my views to Congress, and urge them according to my judgment; and, when I think it advisable, will exercise the constitutional privilege of interposing a veto to defeat measures which I oppose. But all laws will be faithfully executed, whether they meet my approval or not."

That is the true theory of the office of President. It is as much his duty to veto a law that he does not approve as it is to enforce laws constitutionally enacted. The veto power is a great trust confided to the Executive, and Mr. Greeley in pledging himself not to use it, on questions coming legitimately before the President for review, violates the spirit and the letter of the Constitution.

TEXAS CATTLE.

The Wild Life of the Herders—Bloody Tragedies—Habits of the Cattle.

The St. Louis *Republican* gives the following account of the life of the cattle traders in Texas:

"These hardy men travel with their guns on their saddle all day, and keep them on their pillows by night, to be ready for an Indian surprise. Bloody tragedies occasionally occur, in which the white men instead of the Indian act out the savage. Last June, near Hamilton, in Leon county, four men were killed in a quarrel over the branding of a calf; three were shot dead and the fourth lived three days. Two were brothers and two brothers-in-law. Indians seldom engage in a fight during the night. They prefer a surprise about the break of day. They steal during the night. The Indians that are about there are stragglers from the reservation at Fort Sill, principally Camanches, Kiowas and Apaches. Mr. Chism, one of the largest cattle dealers in that region, started with four thousand head of stock for Fort Sumner, on the Picos in New Mexico. He had a force of twenty-five drivers, twenty-five extra armed men, and twenty-five soldiers detailed at Fort Concho, making in all seventy-five men. Even with this force he was followed four days by the Indians, but the latter failed in their purposes and fell back to try their luck on the next herd. They attacked a drove a day or two behind and carried off 1,200 cattle and all the horses except two."

The "Indians" referred to are very often Mexicans, who disguise themselves and sneak along after the droves in cowardly fashion, waiting for a chance to make an attack or steal. Another danger to the cattle is found in crossing the plains. It is thus described:

"After leaving the Concho, the cattle trail for New Mexico crosses the 'Staked Plains,' a barren, sandy desert without water or grass for seventy miles. Capt. Campbell last year lost one thousand five hundred head in crossing this desert, simply by not knowing how to 'handle' his cattle. He had between two thousand and three thousand head. The big cattle tound ahead on the barren plains, while the smaller ones, traveling slower, linger behind. The big cattle instead of being allowed to follow their instincts and get to water, were held back to wait for the smaller ones, and by 'milling' around in a circle, made twice the distance, and all perished before getting to water. Capt. Campbell thinks the cattle supply will greatly diminish, and in a few years will nearly stop. Instead of driving to eastern markets, many prefer to drive to New Mexico and Utah. It costs nothing to drive them on that route, while the dealer gets the appreciation in the growth. More cattle are killed in Western Texas this season than before in twenty years."

THE ROMANCE of the Telegraph is discussed by Mr. Scudamore, Government Superintendent of Telegraphs in Great Britain, in his recent report descriptive of the success of the system of employing male and female operators. Mr. Scudamore, after showing how much the tone of the men has been raised by the association, goes on to speak of friendships formed between clerks at either end of the telegraphic wire. They begin by chatting in the intervals of their work, and very soon become fast friends. "It is a fact," continues Mr. Scudamore, "that a telegraph clerk of London, who was engaged on a wire to Berlin, formed an acquaintance with and an attachment for a female clerk who worked on the same wire in Berlin, that he made a proposal of marriage to her, and that she accepted him without having seen him. They were married, and the marriage resulting from their electric affinities is supposed to have turned out as well as those in which the senses are more apparently concerned." These young clerks, however, were not very rash, nor did they marry without due acquaintance with each other, as many prudent persons might suppose, for, according to Mr. Scudamore, a clerk at one end of a wire can readily tell, by the way in which the clerk at the other does his work, "whether he is passionate or sulky, cheerful or dull, sanguine or phlegmatic, ill-natured, or good-natured."

AMERICANS eat more sugar, man for man, than any other people. In 1859 we used of foreign sugar 289,034 tons; of cane sugar we made 182,150 tons, from molasses 12,053 tons and from the maple 27,000 tons; total, 470,237 tons. Last year we used 700,000 tons, being an increase of nearly fifty per cent in the twelve years; the returns showing that most of this increase has occurred within the last six years, the consumption of 1871 being fifteen per cent above that of the previous year. If to the sugar used be added one hundred and fifty thousand hogsheads of molasses, not to mention a large amount of honey, we see that the sweet trade is a very large item in in our commerce. Twelve years ago it was computed that we made use of thirty-five pounds for each man, woman and child of our population. Now the rate has advanced to forty pounds each. Great Britain uses twenty-nine pounds, France nine pounds for each inhabitant and Germany still less. In these and in all the European countries the consumption is growing. The general use of sugar is modern, not dating further back than about four hundred years.

THE London *Gentleman's Magazine* published a letter from a correspondent who undertakes to show that the use of profane language is dying out in England. The writer has made of the subject a profound study, and according to this expert, although there is still plenty of hard, common-place, vulgar profanity in England, swearing with any "freshness, vivacity, or piquancy" must be counted among the lost arts. The oaths in use among the characters of Congreve and Farquhar and Wycherly were vivid and picturesque; those as late, even, as Sheridan's time were, he thinks, artistic; but in the swearing of to-day there is nothing but hideousness—"a sort of mental and moral pollution" which is without even originality. The expletives and objurgations are old and are simply undisguised profanity. In this country profanity is said to be on the increase. The use of the most shocking oaths is more observable than it used to be, and the best evidence of its prevalence is its common use among the "gamins" of the street.

THE New York journals are greatly exercised on the subject of "dumb conductors" on the street cars, and are publishing editorials laying great stress on the impropriety of conductors poking passengers to obtain payment of the fare.

GENERAL NEWS.

CHICAGO mortality list for the month of July foots up a total of 1,372. Over 700 of the deaths were those of children under one year. The number of deaths recorded in June was 813, showing an increase of 559 for the last month.

EVERYTHING is now ready for the reconstruction of the Vendome Column in the Place Vendome, at Paris. The plans are all prepared, and the expenses being calculated at $10,000, the architect is only waiting for orders to commence operations.

FRENCH postage stamps are manufactured at the government mint, in Paris, and are supplied to the postoffice director at the rate of sixty centimes or eleven and a fourth cents per 1,000, without regard to the denomination. The number manufactured every year amounts to about 450,000,000 stamps.

JOHN GAFFNEY was recently sentenced to be hung at Buffalo for murder. In announcing his doom the presiding Judge said: "You are the victim of the cowardly practice of carrying arms." This warning is as applicable here as where it was uttered, and where it will soon be emphasized by an execution.

A HORRIBLE murder was committed near Yates City, Fulton county, Ill., on Monday morning last. The wife of Mr. John Markinson, a farmer, was visited by a stranger while her husband was engaged in harvest work some distance from the house, and it is presumed that an outrage was attempted, when the victim, stoutly resisting, was beaten to death.

AMERICAN art cities have at last found something to agree upon. They unanimously praise Thomas Moran's "Grand Canon of the Yellowstone," for which Congress has just paid $30,000. It is a curious fact that, until this purchase, every painting and statue about the Capital has been a piece of job-work, ordered before it was begun. Most of them have been "jobs" in another sense of the term.

THE following statement of the receipts and expenditures of the New York Poor Children's Excursion Fund appeared on the 5th inst.: The eight excursions that have already taken place cost $4,286.33. The number of children participating in the pleasures of these picnics was 5,474, and 940 adults accompanied them, making a total of 6,014 persons. There has been received so far the sum of $16,902.13, of which the treasurer has expended $5,119.83.

THE French Academy is engaged in investigating the merits of a new way of grafting grape vines, discovered by Victor Ugolini. Instead of inserting a twig in the usual way, a pip or stone taken from the dry raisin is used, and this, it is reported, germinates in the slit made in the stock, and soon produces vigorous shoots. This system, it is hoped, will prove a remedy for the losses experienced from the fall of buds occasioned by frost and other agencies.

FOUR little children were playing by a creek near Buffalo. One of them, a girl, fell in, but was rescued by a dog in plenty of time to be restored to life by proper remedies. Instead of taking her to a house near by, her playmates organized a prayer meeting over the body, and put up devout petitions for her instantaneous recovery. Strange to say, she died. This is a very touching exhibition of faith, no doubt, but a slight tincture of common sense would not have been amiss.

ANOTHER Deputy Sheriff in Philadelphia has been prosecuted for fraudulent proceedings. This is the third one within a brief period. The Deputy now implicated is Marshall Hong, an ex-member of the Legislature, whose name seems destined to be "kept before the people." He, together with two other men, named Edward Steck and Charles Franks, are charged with conspiracy to defraud a Mrs Evans, the defendant in a suit, against whom an execution had been issued.

SIR HARRY S. PARKES, the British Ambassador to Japan, has just settled a very puzzling question of diplomatic etiquette in reference to his reception by the Mikado. He desired to sit during the ceremony, while the British Ambassador stood, but this source of procedure did not coincide with the views of Sir Harry Parkes, who, it is said, proposed that the part of the principal dignitaries should be reversed—that he would sit while the Mikado should stand. After a long discussion the question was at last settled amicably, and it is now agreed that when a foreign ambassador is presented to the Mikado both the representative of the foreign sovereign and the ruler of Japan shall stand during the ceremony.

PERSONAL.

MRS. GENERAL SHERMAN and family are spending the summer months at St. Albans, Vermont.

BARNUM is accompanying his circus through the West, and lectures on temperance Sundays.

MR. CLARENCE PRENTICE, the only son of the late George D. Prentice, is engaged in the lumbering business in Meade county, Kentucky.

MRS. GEN. JOHN H. MORGAN, wife of the famous raider, is one of the richest widows at Saratoga, and is much admired for real worth as well as money.

QUEEN VICTORIA has made a present of Bagshot Park, in Surrey, to her son, Prince Arthur. The young prince will occupy his new residence in May next.

GRACE GREENWOOD is at home again in Washington, looking remarkably well. After a short trip to Boston Mrs. Lippincott proposes to return to Colorado.

LITTLE girl (coming out of church)—What was that music they played, mamma? Mamma—That was the organ, dear. L. G.—Then the sixpence you gave, mamma, was for the organ-grinder.—*Judy.*

MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON is said not to be recovering the use of his eyes as fast as was at first expected. It is thought that he will have to wear eye glasses until the beginning of the autumnal theatrical season.

YALE pays its professors $3,000; Harvard $2,600; Dartmouth and Wooster University, $2,000; Marietta, $1,800; Oberlin and Wabash, $1,500; Western Reserve, $1,200. Tender stipend, at the largest, for work that in many cases is beyond price.

THE "Monthly Gossiper" of this month's *Lippincott's Magazine* gives an account of Mr. Tennyson's eccentricity in the matter of taking his tobacco. Eschewing cigars and meerschaums, it seems he holds fast to the old faith of the clay pipe. Of these he has a box at his feet, from which he takes pipe after pipe, as they are successively emptied, never using a pipe but once, after which it is broken and thrown away.

A LONDON house announces a new sensation book—"Thirty Years in a Harem." It professes to be an autobiography of one of the wives of Kibrizli Mehemet Pasha, formerly Ottoman Minister to England. She claims to be a Greek, who was forced, when thirteen years of age, to marry a Frenchman, and who, divorced from him in five years, married Mehemet Pasha three years afterwards and has since lived at Constantinople. The book is said to be a series of disgusting details of Oriental life.

IN one of the New London Northern Railroad ticket offices the other day, a citizen who had evidently been fanning the flame of conviviality with the wing of friendship, rapped on the slide of the ticket office, and laying down ten cents said, "A dhrop of bee, sir, if ye plaze." "We keep no beer here," sternly replied the agent. "Will, then, give us a dhrop of whisky." "We keep no whisky here; we only sell bits of pasteboard," was the reply. "Divil a bit do I care what it is," said the internationalist, "give us a drink of pasteboard, then."

DURING a fire at Oshkosh, Iowa, the other day, everybody was busy putting out the falling sparks, the scream of a woman was suddenly heard above the surrounding din, and she came running along the sidewalk with her bustle all on fire. It was composed of paper or rags and burned rather lively. She ran and screamed, small boys and dogs got out of the way in a hurry, while some sang most too soon. Even by the excitement of the occasion as not to have many wits at their disposal. At length a man, bolder than the rest, seized the woman and beat the bustle until he put the fire out.

A SARATOGA correspondent tells the following: "A man came up behind me yesterday with his wife, at the Congress Spring. He was large, well-to-do, and grim, and genuine as any man who had never tampered with Worcester Sauce, nor knew the signification of truffles. He and his wife drank in silence, he finishing his glass and sitting it down and looking at it with a lustrous eye. 'That is the worst water ever I drank!' said he. 'That's not good water.' Then turning to his wife, and observing that she sipped of hers he said, suddenly, in the prompt air of a discoverer, 'That water physics.' I told the clerk at the hotel about it, and spoiled the man out. 'Oh,' said the clerk, 'that man? He has given up his room and goes off to-night. He says Saratoga is a humbug; that he had heard it the best water in the world, but that he had never tasted any so bad. He says he prefers bilge water to this.'"

There are two declarations of Hon. Nathaniel Prentice Banks which will probablystick to him as long as he lives. One is, that "drishmen should not be permitted to rule America," and the other, that oft-quoted "Let the Union slide." The first will specially recommend him when he comes to speak before Mr. Greeley's Celtic adherents in this city, and the second is calculated to make his memory savory to all who want to clasp flippers across the "bloody chasm."—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

THE WOOL TRADE.

Reaction in Prices—The Clip of the World—Supplies on Hand.

[From the Boston Globe, Aug. 3.]

The reactionary movement in the prices of wool is now in progress, values having declined ten to twenty-five per cent. within the last four years. The change in the duties on wool has to some extent affected values, but as the variation from this cause is only one or two cents per pound, this cannot be regarded as an element of importance in the decline. The New York *Daily Bulletin*, in reviewing this reactionary movement in one of the most important staples of trade, says that this reduction, to some extent, meets the views of manufacturers, but still it leaves raw material at a price inconsistent with an active production of goods. The condition of the supply is also favorable to the manufacturing interests.

The clip accounts from all parts of the world are satisfactory. Our importations have nearly doubled those of last year, the arrivals of foreign wool at New York and Boston since January 1st having been 186,000 bales against 92,000 bales for the same time of 1871. The receipts of domestic, of course, show a heavy falling off from those of last year, owing to the fact that the new clip has been held in the interior for prices which neither dealers nor manufacturers have been willing to give. As yet, comparatively none of the new domestic clip has gone into consumption, so that we may calculate upon a supply of 140,000,000 pounds of new home-grown wool between now and next June; besides which, according to the best trade authorities, we have in stock at New York, Boston and Philadelphia 40,000,000 pounds of foreign and domestic, including noils, making a total supply of 180,000,000 pounds now in hand, to say nothing of what further quantities may be imported.

The supply now on hand for the next ten months' consumption, after which the next crop will be forthcoming, is equal to an average of 18,000,000 pounds per month, which is only 600,000 pounds per month below the average of last year—a year of extraordinary supplies. Should the importations be at the same rate as last year, during the next ten months, we should have an average monthly supply of 24,000,000 pounds, or 5,900,000 pounds over the monthly average of last year; or should the importations only equal the average of the last five years, the monthly supply, until the next clip, would be 21,400,000, or 2,600,000 pounds per month in excess of last year.

A STRICT JUDGE.

He Arrests, Tries and Fines Himself for Getting Drunk.

[From the Utica Observer.]

Old Otsego county boasts a justice of the peace who flashes out in the annals of local fame as arraigning himself for a delinquency. The justice of the peace referred to no matter about his name or where he belongs) possesses the excellent attributes of integrity, ability and worth, but on one occasion he forgot his magisterial integrity. He let down in a weak moment the judicial bars should Bridge him in and roamed into the field of Bacchus. In short, upon a recent occasion he imbibed too much strong drink, and in consequence awoke with a realizing sense of the fact the next morning. Now here was a pretty go. A justice of the peace had been on a bender, or part of one. A man who was appointed to swing the flail of justice over the heads of poor fellows wandering over into the wrong pasture himself. But there he was. He felt reminders of it in the occasional throbs of headache. But what was to be done? The more he viewed it the more he became disgusted with himself. He made up his mind. He would send for his case. He would vindicate the outraged law. So, at the usual hour, he entered his office. He formally opened court, and then he called his own name as defendant in a suit in which "the people" charged him with an offence against the law, went over the circumstances in detail so far as he could remember them, read "the statute in such cases made and provided," and then asked "the prisoner what he had to say." In the role of prisoner he pleaded guilty to the offence, said it was a shame for a man of his years and position, but hoped the court would not be severe upon him, as he was determined to reform." "The prisoner will stand up," said the stern old justice. Then the prisoner arose. "Now," said the justice, "I am very sorry you have been brought into this court on a charge which so seriously affects your good name and standing in society; you have set a bad example, and if you go on at this rate you will bring sorrow and disgrace on yourself and family. I sentence you to pay a fine of $10 and costs, or to thirty days' imprisonment in the county jail." The "prisoner" said he would prefer to pay the fine, and then the court closed. He walked over to the poormaster of the town and paid the $10.

FALL OF AN AEROLITE.

A Solid Metallic Globe Plunges Thirteen Feet Into the Earth.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, August 2.]

A year ago this summer Mr. John J. Murdock, who lives near Ladede Station, mentioned casually to Mr. Frank J. Bowman that he had discovered a peculiar hole in the ground in a meadow near the house, and said that for the life of him he couldn't imagine what made it. It was twelve or fifteen inches in diameter and seven or eight feet in depth. Mr. Bowman suggested that they had been cut Mr. Murdock consented that the workmen should examine it. They immediately set to work, and, after digging down not eight feet, but thirteen, came upon a spheroid globe of metal, which was evidently an aerolite. It presents the strange appearance of a miniature globe fashioned after the pattern of the earth, being flattened at the poles and encrusted in such a manner as to indicate that it was in flames as it passed through the air. The flattened poles are perfectly smooth, and bear no marks of heat. It is about the size of a large 12-pound cannon ball, fully fifty per cent heavier, and is a solid metal, the nature of which has not yet been ascertained. It was brought to the city yesterday, and excited considerable curiosity. It is intended, we believe, to present it to the Mercantile Library.

The velocity with which it fell may be judged from the fact of its deep penetration into the ground, thirteen feet. The farthest that a cannon ball has been forced into an embankment is six feet, and this a feat only accomplished at recent experiments by the British navy.

A Learned Russian Woman on Her Travels.

The *Oneida Circular* describes a visit to the Oneida Community by a young Russian woman who has come to this country to study the "woman movement." Her name is Cathrine Dikbova, and she was introduced by Mr. A. Brisbane. Miss Dikbova is the daughter of a princess, and her father is General of Artillery at St. Petersburg. This young Russian lady, though not yet twenty-one, is very talented and highly educated. It is but four months since she began speaking English, and she converses quite fluently, comprehending readily everything said to her. She is mistress of seven languages viz: Russian, Polish, French, German, Greek, Latin and English. She graduated with high honors at Kassan when sixteen years old. She received at that place the badge of her Majesty, which gives her power to appeal to the Emperor for any favor, and also the privilege of attending court balls. She is one among only four women who have been honored by Her Majesty's badge during the past forty years, as it is only awarded to those who display extraordinary talent and proficiency. Not satisfied with the amount of education she had received, and there being no schools in Russia where she could pursue the higher branches, she employed private tutors, devoting the following four years to the study of mathematics and physics, and hurry, the noble woman is now on a visit to the practess, a novelist, and a correspondent of a monthly journal published in St. Petersburg. She came to this country for the purpose of studying the woman movement here, examining the medical colleges for women, etc., with a view to assisting her own countrywomen. She was the first to appeal to the Emperor to open colleges to women. She intends starting a woman's journal when she returns to St. Petersburg.

The Republicans of Montgomery county held their county convention on Thursday last, and nominated the following ticket:

Congress—Nomination left to conferees of Montgomery and Lehigh.
Additional Law Judge—Chas. T. Miller, Norristown.
Constitutional Convention—Geo. N. Corson, Norristown.
Assembly—Wm. B. Roberts and Samuel E. Nyce.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1869.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. F. McKinsey, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

BOLLMANN'S
IMPORTED TRIPLE STRENGTH
Imperial Wine Vinegar.
For table use it has no equal; as a preservative for Fruits, Pickles, Fish, &c., it cannot be excelled, and in comparison as to strength and quality the cheapest Vinegar in the market. Beware of imitations sold by some of the trade. None genuine except marked "E. & M. Bollman." Sole Depot for the United States with Bollman & Carl, No. 63 South Gay street, Baltimore, Md.
Orders solicited from the Wholesale trade by
T. K. WILLSON,
MERCHANDISE BROKER,
329 Liberty street, corner of Wood.

IN YOSEMITE VALLEY.

Sound! sound! sound!
Oh, colossal walls as crowned
In, one eternal thunder!
Sound! sound! sound!
Oh, ye oceans overhead,
While we walk, subdued in wonder,
In the ferns and grasses under,
And beside the swift Merced!

Fret! fret! fret!
Oh, ye sounding banners, set
On the giant granite castles,
In the clouds and in the snow!
But the foe he comes not yet—
We are loyal, valiant vassals,
And we kiss the trailing tassels
Of the banners far below.

Surge! surge! surge!
From the white Sierra's verge,
To the very valley blossom.
Surge! surge! surge!
Yet the song-bird builds a home,
And the mossy branches cross them,
And the tasseled tree-tops toss them,
In the clouds of falling foam.

Sweep! sweep! sweep!
Oh, ye heaven-born and deep,
In, one dead, unbroken chorus!
We may wonder or may weep—
We may wait on God before us;
We may shout or lift a hand—
We may bow down and deplore us,
But may never understand.

Beat! beat! beat!
We advance, but would retreat
From this restless, broken breast
Of the earth in a convulsion.
We would rest, but dare not rest,
For a spirit of expulsion
From this Paradise below
Is upon us, and * * * we go.
—*Joaquin Miller, in Overland Monthly.*

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.
FOR PRESIDENT:
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY WILSON.

STATE.
FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, Cumberland;
GEN. CHARLES ALBRIGHT, Carbon;
GLENI W. SCHOFIELD, Erie.
DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. LILLY, Carbon;
JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. N. McALLISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL F. DARRIS, Wayne;
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. AINEY, Dauphin;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

COUNTY.
CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT:
JAMES S. NEGLEY, of Pittsburg

FINANCIAL.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

Chester and Tamaroa Railroad

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

First Mortgage on a Railroad completed, fully equipped and doing a large business,

FOR SALE AT 90 AND INTEREST.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Attention extended for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Shoe and Leather

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, D. R. DAVIDSON, M. W. BARKIN, JOHN P. SCOTT, J. H. HORLAND, W. H. BROWN, G. FOLLANSBEE, J. S. REYMER, R. H. PALMER, JR.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

jy26 v28

Third National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.

CAPITAL PAID IN.....$ 500,000.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....1,000,000.

Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canada. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business or correspondence.

DIRECTORS:
Wm. K. Schmertz, Charles Mertens, George Mowry, Percy Kell, J. K. Kerr, Thomas M. Carnegie, Henry Dalzell, Jr., Andrew Mowry,

WM. K. SCHMERTZ, President.
WM. STEIN MEYER, Cashier.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, August 8, 1872.

The even course of local finances, already noticed, continues to be maintained, and regular customers of the banking institutions experience no difficulty in obtaining all necessary accommodation. The volume of trade is gradually enlarging and is now much ahead of the average of the early part of August, but uniform activity need not be expected for a fortnight or three weeks to come, when the autumn season may be looked for to get fairly under way. The premium on gold is imparting an impetus to all articles suitable for export trade, though the outward movement of oil and produce still encounters a scarcity of tonnage at the eastern ports. The oil men here are very much annoyed at this. Mr. Lockhart, the well-known oil merchant, states that there are plenty of orders and the depots are filled with oil, but there are no vessels to receive it. There is a considerable number of vessels due, however, which, in connection with the constantly increasing functions of steam, will probably restore things to their proper equilibrium in due time. The import trade, so far this week, is comparatively light, but large quantities of imported goods have been held in bond to be released this month, in order to take advantage of the reduced duties under the new tariff. The increased demand for gold for the payment of duties on these goods has materially assisted the rise in the premium, from which, in turn, the speculators have realized some advantage. Another element of strength to the gold market is the continued heavy remittance of coin and bullion on foreign interest and the adverse trade balance. The small amount of gold in the Government vaults at the present time being under $40,000,000, will preclude interference to any great extent by the Secretary of the Treasury.

In local securities the transactions are so light as to be not worthy of reporting. Real estate is remarkably active and seems to be the favorite investment with the working class.

The strikes in the eastern cities appear to have well nigh worn themselves out, and as the cold months approach, the labor difficulty promises to give less trouble.

The Boston Post of Tuesday, speaking of the money market, says:

The fact that some of the leading banks were ready to purchase short-date outside paper about noon to-day, seems to show that there is nothing like scarcity of funds.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

We continue to quote money in good supply on call at 5@6 per cent. on approved collateral. Three to four months' paper, on Government or other strictly first class collateral, from 5 to 5½ per cent. First-class commercial paper is offering at 6½@7 per cent. Inferior names 8 to 9 per cent., and applications light.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Thursday.
Bonds—1881	118½
5-20—1862	116¾
" 1864	116¾
" 1865	116¾
" 1865 new	115¾
" 1867	115¾
" 1868	115¾
10-40s	113¾
Currency 6's	118½
Gold	113½
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	96¾
Erie	48½
Harlem	116
Fort Wayne	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91¼
Rock Island	110¼
Chicago & N. W	73½
Do. Preferred	90
St. Paul, Common	54¾
Do Preferred	79½
Wabash	75¾
Union Pacific	35¼
Ohio & Mississippi	41½
Pacific Mail	74¼
West Union Telegraph	73¾
Adams Express	97½
U. S. Express	81

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	83¾
Penn'a. Allotments	58⅝
Reading R. R	58¼
Camden & Amboy	125¾
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	34½
Central Transportation	49
Empire Transportation	54
Union Transportation	83
Pittsburgh City 5's	75
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	94
Lehigh Valley R. R	59⅝
Philadelphia & Erie	27

NEW YORK, August 8, 1872.

Money opened easy at 3@4, and remained so all day, closing at 2@3. Gold was more active and fluctuating; opened at 115¼, declined to 115⅛, advanced to 115¼, and closed at 115⅛@115⅜. From 2 to 4 per cent. was paid for carrying. Clearances at Gold Exchange Bank $87,000,000. Treasury disbursements $125,000. Sterling quoted at 8¾@8¾, with sales reported as low as 8¾. Governments opened slightly lower, were quiet all day, and closed steady with 67⅝'s better. On the Stock Exchange there was a continued pressure to sell Long Island stocks, and prices declined from ½ to ¾. It was a noticeable feature of the market that dividend creating shares, such as New York Central and Lake Shore, were freely offered for sale. The greatest decline was in New York Central, Lake Shore, Erie, Ohio's North Western and St. Paul common. In Pacific Mail, Western Union, C. C. & I. C. and Union Pacific, there was little or no rally in prices on late dealings and the market was dull and heavy. State stocks on general list have been steady. Tennessees were very strong at 74¾ bid for old and 74⅝ for new. Market closed quiet.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessees, 74¼@ no new, 74⅝; South Carolina, July, 68; do April, 20; Missouri 6's, 93¾@ —; N. P. Land Grants 81.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupon 6's, coupons, 1115⅝@116; 5-20s, '62, 116⅝@116⅝; do '64, 116⅝@116⅝; 5-20s '65, 116¼@116¼; do '65 new, 115⅝@115⅝; 10-40s, R., 113⅝@113¾; do currency, 112¾@113; Central Pacific bonds 112¾; 5-20s '65, 116¾@116¾; new do 115¼@115¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 72¾; Quicksilver, 41; Adams Express, 97¾; American Merchants' Union bds, 97½; United States do, 80; Pacific Mail, 74¾; New York Central, 96¾@96⅞; Erie, 48¾; Harlem, 116; Michigan Central, 117; Michigan Southern, 89¾; Union Pacific, 35¾; Illinois Central, 130; Pittsburgh, 91¼; North western & Chicago, 73½; do preferred, 90; Rock Island, 110¾; St. Paul, 54¾; do preferred, 79¾; Toledo & Wabash, 76¾; Fort Wayne, 96¾; Chicago & Alton, 117; Ohio & Mississippi, 40¾; C. C. & I. C., 34¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, August 8, 1872.

ASHES.—Soda Ashes firm but quiet and unchanged. Pots steady at 10; Pearls firm at 11.

APPLES.—Coming in freely and the market is generally reported dull and overstocked, though prices are unchanged: $1.50@2.50 per bbl, according to quality.

ALE.—Is quoted as follows: X $9 per bbl; XX, $10; India, $11.

BAGGING.—Penn Mills two bushel, 28 cts; two half bushel, 18; three bushel, 53; Allegheny two bushel, 27.

BUTTER.—Is dull and drooping; we now quote at 14 to 16 for good to prime, and 10 to 12 for common to medium. The receipts continue to increase.

BEANS.—$2.50@3 per bushel.

BROOM CORN.—Continues dull, but prices are nominally unchanged; 5 to 8 cts per lb, according to quality.

CARBON OIL.—Unchanged; 19¼@20 cts by the car load, and 20@3 cts additional for smaller lots.

CHEESE.—Is firm but unchanged; 9 to 10½ for Dairy; 11 to 12 for Factory and 12½ to 13 for Goshen. It is said that some of the Ohio factories are sold ahead for this month, and, in consequence, they are not soliciting for orders at present.

COUNTRY BACON.—The stock in this market is very much reduced—almost exhausted. Country Lard, 8 to 8¼.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—$5.50 per case.

EGGS.—The market is quiet and unchanged; 14 @15 cts. While the receipts continue light, the supply, nevertheless, is fully equal to the demand.

FLOUR.—Spring wheat flours are firmer in sympathy with the west, the point of production, and an immediate advance seems inevitable; dealers are asking $8.75 for choice spring, but it is not likely that a regular customer would be allowed to go away at $8. Wisconsin's may be quoted at $7.50@7.75. Old red winter wheat flour is scarce and firm at $6.50@6.75. Old and new white quoted at $6.50@6

HOME NEWS.

Interesting miscellaneous reading matter will be found on the second page.

For Rent.—A desirable room on second floor, GAZETTE building, fronting on Smithfield street, suitable for an office. For terms, apply at GAZETTE Counting Room.

Another Straw.

Yesterday morning in a Penn avenue street car, a vote was taken on the Presidential question by a Greeley man, which resulted as follows: Grant 10; Greeley 1. *Leader* please copy.

Dry Goods Cheap.

Mr. H. J. Lynch, the well-known dry goods merchant of Market street, announces this morning that he will, until the 22d inst., sell dry goods at cost prices. These goods must be sold to give way for new improvements. For particulars see card on first page.

Alleged Rape.

Yesterday afternoon an information was made before Alderman Morehead, charging James Woods with rape. A little girl named Annie Davidson, about ten years of age, who resides at the corner of Twenty-eighth and Penn streets, was the victim of the fiendish crime. It is alleged that the crime was committed at the corner of Penn and Sixth Avenue streets, at the house of Woods. Woods was arrested and placed in the lock-up to await a hearing.

Sixth Ward Club.

Last night the second regular meeting of the Sixth Ward Grant and Wilson Tanner Club was held in the Ann street school house, President Everson in the chair, assisted by H. H. Bergold and A. L. Thomas in their places. Wm. J. Flinn was elected Treasurer by acclamation.

A committee on outlooks, with David Halderson as chairman, were appointed.

A large number of Republicans of the ward united with the organization, which gives promise of being one of the most vigorous of the campaign. The meeting was a very large one—for a ward gathering—and a spirit of earnest enthusiasm prevailed.

Letters held for Postage.

T. S. Aiken, Haysville, Ohio, 1c; James Capp, Buchanan, Pa., 2c; Peter Caslin, Temperanceville, Pa., 2c; Wm. Young, Buchanan, Pa., 2c; John Rabbins, Oakdale Station, Pa., 2c; Conrad Brand, Buchanan, Pa., 2; C. M. Deuber, Buchanan, Pa., 2c; Jas. Lotter, Buchanan, Pa., 2c; J. M. Offee, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Wm. Stuvet, Mt. Oliver, Pa., 2c; A. Wagner, West Pittsburgh, 2c; Wm. Mitchell, Buchanan, Pa., 2c; Miss Minerva Evans, Brownstown, Pa., 2c; William Strachen, Temperanceville, Pa., 2c; Geo. Kimble, Buchanan, 2c; Miss Maggie Seibert, Mt. Washington, 2c; J. Arduser, Buchanan, Pa., 2c; Albert Nathan, San Francisco, Cal., 3c; Ignatius Strelle, Lewistown, Pa., 3c; John H. Catherwood & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; I. B. Stetson, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; Tim Barrett, Wilkins, Pa., 2c.

Unknown Man Killed.

Yesterday afternoon a German peddler, whose name has not yet been ascertained was instantly killed on the Connellsville Railroad between Frankstown and Marim Stations, by the Confluence accommodation which left the city at 3:20 P. M. It appears that he was walking on the track. As the train approached the engineer whistled but the man paid no heed to the warning. The train was running at considerable speed, and although every effort was made to stop the locomotive, the man was struck by it, thrown under the wheels and his head literally crushed to atoms. The remains were received in Frankstown and Intelligence of the accident sent to this city. Acting Corner Butler at once proceeded to that place and empannelled a jury. The inquest was the postponed till this morning and the corpse brought to this city and left at Devore's undertaking establishment for indentification.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

The Meeting of Conferees Yesterday—Hon. W. S. Moore, of Washington, Nominated.

Yesterday morning the conferees of the Twenty-fourth Congressional District resumed their meeting at the Monongahela House. Balloting commenced about one o'clock, and several ballots were made without changing the result, when the conferees from Beaver withdrew the name of Mr. William Henry, by his authority, thus strengthening the nomination of Hon. Moore. Mr. William S. Moore, and after a few ballots he was nominated—the nomination being made unanimous. Mr. Moore is editor of the Washington *Reporter*, one of the best of our rural exchanges. He is a strong writer, a strong Republican, and a gentleman in politics who has had extended experience. His personal character among his neighbors is above reproach and he did his district honor in the last Congressional term. The choice is an excellent one, and can hardly fail to be supplemented with victory.

BREVITIES.

....The *Post* has received a new double cylinder Hoe press.

....The Varieties Theatre will open Saturday evening with a first-class company.

....Trimble's Varieties open on Thursday evening with a first-class company.

....The Apportionment Committee meets this afternoon, Thursday, at 7½ o'clock, in Select Council chamber.

....The New Opera House is being cleaned and repainted preparatory to the grand opening in September.

....The Republicans of the Ninth ward, Allegheny, have organized a Grant and Wilson Club containing eighty members.

....A meeting of the Water Committee was held last evening. Superintendent Atkinson submitted his report, and the pay rolls were approved.

....A call for all citizens of the Eighth ward Pittsburgh, who are in favor of the re-election of President Grant, to meet this evening, will be found on our first page.

....In our advertising columns will be found a notice of a chance to buy a country store with 2 acres of improved land. This is a well established house and no doubt a bargain can be had.

....A meeting of the voters of the Eleventh ward Pittsburgh, will be held to-morrow night in the school house at half past seven o'clock for the purpose of organizing a Grant & Wilson club for the campaign.

....A boy named Charles Tate was thrown from a wagon at the corner of Federal and North Diamond streets, Allegheny, last evening, and received injuries sustained in his head. Dr. B. B. Smith attended him.

....The dwelling house of Mr. W. T. P. Fairman No. 101 Franklin street, Allegheny, was entered Wednesday night, and a breast pin valued at $50 stolen. Several trunks were broken open but nothing else of value taken.

....William Comer, who is now in the Allegheny lock-up on the charge of highway robbery, was yesterday identified as the man who stole a gold watch from Mrs. Brickers several days ago, in a Western avenue house.

....The Washington Corner Band at the ratification meeting last night was under the leadership of Philip Blumenschine, who was elected to that position on Wednesday. Mr. B. has just returned to this city after a two years sojourn in California.

....Mathias Stetner, the man who was almost murdered on the Bakerstown road was somewhat improved yesterday, and conversed briefly. He says he saw but one man attacking him and that he fought this man with his whip until some one knocked him senseless. He thinks he could recognize his assailant.

....The Coroner's jury in the case of Livina Dunlap, who was arrested on the charge of infanticide, completed the inquest upon the remains of the infant yesterday afternoon. They returned a verdict of death by premature birth. The young woman is now at Passavant's Hospital under medical treatment.

....No inquest has been held upon the body of the woman who committed suicide at Fleming Station, on Wednesday, which was reported in our issue of yesterday. The woman, it seems, was a grass widow, and for sometime had been living a very lonely and melancholy life, her husband having been away from her for some time.

....An incendiary fire occurred yesterday morning at Smeheuville by which property to the amount $10,000 was destroyed. Wm. Pietes & Co., furniture dealers were the heaviest losers. The fire started in a stable, which was set on fire in two places—shavings saturated with oil being used to start the conflagration.

....Yesterday afternoon about half past twelve o'clock a little boy named James Noonan while in bathing at the point near Jones' Ferry, got beyond his depth and was drowned. The body was recovered about two o'clock, and an inquest will be held to-day. The deceased was six years old, and lived with his parents on Stanwix street.

....Yesterday morning the horses attached to one of the Penn depot 'buses on East Liberty road became frightened at the cheers which was now at East Liberty and ran off, upsetting the 'bus. The driver was thrown in front of one of the steam wagons, and the wheel passed over his leg, injuring it slightly. One of the circus proprietors gave the driver twenty dollars, and paid five dollars for the damage done the 'bus.

....Considerable excitement was occasioned in the East Park, Allegheny, an evening or two ago, by the sight of a young woman running through the Park and a man pursuing her closely with a cowhide. The woman rushed into an open door of a house on North Diamond street, and going through the dining room she jumped out the window and escaped. Her persuer followed her into the house, but from there he was unable to trace her further. The sight attracted a very large crowd, but no one was able to ascertain the cause of the strange conduct on the part of the man.

....In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday morning, a suit in equity was instituted by Henry Mcneal, et al. vs. Wm. Winebiddle and Offie Hyndman, both of Philip Winebiddle, deceased, with a view of securing the perpetuation of the plan of lots laid out in the Nineteenth ward by Philip Winebiddle, so as to definitely fix the boundary lines of certain lots of ground in said plan, and the location, dimensions and courses of streets and alleys designated. The defendants allege that the lines are different from those designated by the plaintiffs, and the suit is brought so that the matter can be determined and placed on record.

Rare Chance for Speculation.

I have for sale 19 acres of ground, beautifully situated, only three minutes' walk from the E. S. station, and only one mile from city Hall. Price low.

RICH. H. HOGARS,
No. 124 Smithfield street,
Opposite New City Hall.

A BUGRLAR SHOT.

Death in Fifteen Minutes.

Three Bullets in His Body—A Dying Confession of Guilt—Stolen Goods Restored—The Homicide Gives Himself Up—Is Released on $5,000 Bail—Coroner's Inquest—Verdict of Justifiable Homicide.

At an early hour yesterday morning, the borough of Birmingham was thrown into a state of intense excitement by the report that a burglar had been shot and killed. Various stories were soon in circulation, many of them being very wild and far from correct. The circumstances of the fatal affair are as follows: Geo. Evans, a young man who has just graduated at West Point, and who is Second Lieutenant of the Tenth United States Cavalry, has been visiting his parents who reside at the corner of Tenth and Bingham streets, Birmingham. About 4 o'clock yesterday morning Lieut. Evans had occasion to go to an outhouse in the yard, and while there he heard some one attempting to open the gate which led from the yard to Bingham street. The gate was easily opened and two men entered the yard. The men approached the back window of the kitchen, which they tried, and finding it unfastened, they opened it and entered the house.

By this time Lieutenant Evans, who had quietly watched these proceedings, began to conceive a plan whereby the objects of the robbers might be foiled. He had left his coat and vest in the dining room, and his revolver was in the pocket of his coat. Knowing that it would be almost impossible to get into the house and secure the weapon, he ran to the front house of the Birmingham bridge and secured a Colt's five shooting revolver, and started back to the house.

As he approached the gate he met the two burglars coming out of the yard. He called to them to halt and surrender. Instead of stopping, however, they started to run rapidly down street. The Lieutenant again called to them to halt or he would fire. To this they paid no attention, and Evans fired three shots at them in rapid succession. At the third shot one of the men staggered and fell, while the other ran on and disappeared.

THE BURGLAR CAPTURED.

Officers McCurry and Husten approached the scene and found, as they supposed, the wounded man, who was discovered to be William Hoegerling, who is widely but not very favorably known among the residents of the South Side. He gave the officers five dollars, saying that it was all he took from the house; he was searched, however, and a gold watch and chain and a gold ring were found in his pockets. These he had taken from the pockets of Lieutenant Evans' clothes, which he had left hanging in the dining room.

DEATH OF THE BURGLAR.

The officers started with their prisoner for a saloon, but before they could reach it Hoegerling was dead. Drs. Thomas and Chesswrom made an investigation, and ascertained that all three of the balls had penetrated the back of the burglar, passing nearly through the body. The body was removed to the house of old Mr. Hoegering.

ADMITTED TO BAIL.

Lieutenant Evans gave himself up, and officer Huston made an information before Justice Krehan, charging him with murder. Justice Krehan committed him to jail to await the result of the inquest, but he was afterward brought before Judge Stowe who upon hearing the facts in the case, released him on five thousand dollars bail.

THE MEN.

Evans is almost twenty-three years of age, and bears an excellent character among all who are acquainted with him. William Hoegerling was twenty-five years of age, and a rather large man. At the time of his death he was employed in the mill of Messrs. Lewis, Oliver & Phillips.

THE INQUEST.

Yesterday afternoon Justice Krehan empanneled a jury, and the following testimony was elicited:

Dr. James Kerr, sworn—Made a post mortem examination on body for Coroner; one ball entered the right scapula, three inches from the spine, and was traced to its exit within an inch of the right nipple; another took effect in the left lumbar region and passed through and finally lodged in the abdomen, where it was extracted; the third entered at the margin of the pectoralis muscle, on the left side, and passed between the second and third ribs, and emerged to the front of the sternum, a little to the left.

Dr. D. D. Thomas sworn—Was present and assisted in the post mortem, and that two of the wounds were sufficient to produce death.

Dr. A. V. Chesswrom corroborated the statements of the other surgeons.

Officer Husted, sworn—Am night policeman; heard that a man was shot; met young Evans and asked him who was shot; he said a man, and that he did the shooting; he surrendered himself into my custody; went to East Liberty and found deceased lying on the pavement in a dying condition; found him living; he only said, "There is the money he stole."

Jacob McDowell, sworn—Am an extra policeman and was on duty last night; heard an alarm and ran down and met young Evans, who asked for a surgeon; when I got to the place deceased was over on the hill; went to the house and saw him take a watch and other things from the wounded man's pockets; young Evans had no coat, hat or shoes on when I met him.

Thomas Gilmore, sworn—Night duty last night as a watchman; saw deceased and another man sitting on Mr. Conway's steps; they excited my suspicion, and I then ordered them off; I saw deceased get up and run, and the other man shot him, "I am dying," and putting his hand in his pocket, pulled out a handful of money and threw it on the ground; he also pulled a watch out of his pocket and threw it down.

R. H. Conway, sworn—Live on opposite corner from Mr. Evans' house; my wife heard noise of some one trying to enter my house; two or three hours later heard the noise at Evans' house; heard shooting; saw the man on the pavement; heard the deceased say, "Can any one stop this bleeding?" and "Oh, my God," and finally he said, "There is the money;" he did not say who "he" was; "is the money I stole;" I did not hear him say that.

Wm. M. Hartzell, sworn—I was returning from the office of the *Commercial* about four o'clock; heard one, two, three, four and five shots in the direction of Evans'; went to the place where I saw the man lying.

Henry B. M'Curry, sworn—I am one of the night police; heard shooting in the direction of the Public School Building; started down and met young Evans in his night clothes; found the deceased lying on the pavement near Tenth street; he said "Here is the money I stole;" he also said he could not breathe, and asked to be raised; he had a revolver in his hand; took the revolver, and on searching his clothes for it I came across this watch and chain; the ring on the guard bears the inscription of a class ring of West Point, with Evans' name engraved on the inside.

Mr. Chas. Evans, father of Lieut. Evans, testified that the watch found on the person of deceased was his son's (the Lieutenant) and that he took it on the gate he had been burst open.

James McDonald testified that deceased had some peculiar matches called burglar matches in his pocket when his person was searched, and some matches were found in Mr. Evans' house.

Caroline Schubert, the lady who testified that she is servant girl at Mr. Evans' house, and in the evening locked the gate after the whole family were in the house, and in the morning the lock was burst open.

THE VERDICT.

Jacob Ulrich, Adam Artas, Bernhard Krugh, T. D. McLean, T. D. Park and Wm. H. Hammett gave the following verdict: "That deceased, William Hoegerling, came to his death at about four o'clock in the morning of Thursday, August 8, 1872, by three shots fired from a revolver in the hands of George H. Evans, and this jury further find that said George H. Evans was justifiable in the act."

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

TWENTY-ONE slaves to the flowing bowl were gathered at the lock-up yesterday morning.

KATE O'FLANNIGAN charges Jack Harvey with disorderly conduct in using improper and indecent language toward her. Alderman McMasters issued a warrant.

JAMES RUSE, who is charged with cutting R. Beale, some time ago in Lawrenceville, has been released from jail by Deputy Mayor Nichols, on one thousand dollars bail.

ASSAULT and battery is the charge made against Toussa Brant, who it is alleged made a murderous assault upon Sarah Baum with a dish pan. Alderman Strain will hear the case.

WM. DERMEY yesterday made an information before Alderman McMasters against Thomas and Emma Farroll, charging them with surety of the peace in making violent threats to injure him. Warrants were issued for their arrest.

HANNAH JONES was yesterday held by Alderman Strain in the sum of $600 to appear at court on the charge of fornication. Mrs. Catharine Kelley, the prosecutor, alleges that the offence was committed with John Kelly, the husband of the deponent.

CHARLES MCCLINTOCK made an information before Alderman Strain against Edward Patterson, whom he charges with assault and battery. It appears that Patterson rented a house to Patterson, and in a quarrel about the rent it is alleged that the defendant struck McClintock and knocked him down.

F. SCHAFFER made an information before Alderman Smith of Allegheny, against John Williams and two other men, unknown, charging them with highway robbery. It is alleged that on the night of August 3d the defendants met him and attempted to rob him. Warrants were issued for their arrest.

YESTERDAY morning a hearing was had before Alderman Strain in the case of John Dunn, who was charged by his wife with desertion. The result placed the affair in quite a different light from the first appearances. It seems that Mr. Louth is a machinist living in Birmingham, and in order to learn more fully some branches of his trade he concluded to take a trip to Europe. He accordingly left thirty-five hundred dollars in a Birmingham bank, giving the cashier power of attorney and instructing him to pay thirty dollars to his wife every two weeks, besides paying the house rent, buying coal, &c. He had completed this arrangement and was at the Union Depot awaiting a train when he was arrested. As soon as the matter was explained to the Squire the case was dismissed.

Time

Has proven the Singer to be the best sewing machine in the world.

E. STRAW & CO.,
tf. No. 10 Sixth street.

For Sale.—Business property in Manchester, now renting for $1,600.00. Price reasonable.

RICHARD H. HOGERS,
fs 124 Smithfield street.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Last Night—Routine Business Disposed Of—New Improvements Contemplated—The Monthly Reports—General Matters of Public Importance.

A regular monthly meeting of Allegheny Councils was held last evening.

SELECT BRANCH.

GEO. D. RIDDLE.....President, *pro tem.*
J. E. OXLEY.....Clerk.

The following members were present: Messrs. Beilstein, Cochran, Hilke, Huckenstine, Kirkpatrick, Megraw, Moul, Omsler, Alexander Patterson, J. C. Patterson, Riddle, Schoyer, Stuart, Sweeny, Thompson, Wettach.

President McBrier being absent, Mr. Riddle was called to the chair.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

PETITIONS &c.

MR. SCHOYER presented a petition for extension of the School street sewer. Referred.

MR. STUART a petition for sewer on Monterey street. Referred.

MR. COCHRAN, a petition for grading and paving of the west end of Juniata street. Referred.

Also, a petition for grading and paving of Evans alley. Referred.

MR. MEGRAW, a petition for sewer on Stoddart alley. Referred.

MR. THOMPSON, a remonstrance against the curbing of Hopkins' alley. Referred.

The Chairman read a petition for a flag-stone crossing on Taylor avenue. Referred.

Also, a petition for grading and paving of Evans alley. Referred.

MR. BEILSTEIN, presented a petition for the grading and paving of High street. Referred.

Also, a communication requesting Councils to take some action to prevent the lessee of the lot of ground at the corner of Irwin avenue and Jackson streets from erecting cattle sheds on the lot. Referred.

WATER COMMITTEE.

Mr. WETTACH, Chairman of the Water Committee, presented his monthly report. The committee offered a resolution authorizing the laying of a fifteen inch water main on Spring Garden avenue, from Basin street to Valley street; also, on Madison avenue, from present terminus, a distance of three hundred feet, and also, on Gang avenue, Troy Hill Road, Lowry street and Lauther street, as soon as the grades of the streets are fixed by Councils. In relation to placing a large main on Rebecca street, they reported in favor of the measure, provided Councils authorize the issue of bonds for the same. They reported adversely to placing a fire plug at the corner of Jackson street.

Report received and resolution adopted.

NEW BUILDINGS PROPOSED.

Mr. THOMPSON, chairman of the Committee on City Property, submitted the monthly report of that committee. They reported in reference to the resolution from the Board of School Controllers, asking Councils to allow them the central room in the City Building for the maintenance of a free library, the committee reported adversely to granting petition. He offered a resolution awarding the contract for remodeling the City Building to Messrs. Dalzell & Parker for the sum of $2,595, they being the lowest bidders. Also, a resolution instructing the clerks of Councils to notify the Board of Control to vacate the room now occupied by them in the City building as a library. Also, a resolution awarding the contract for the erection of an engine and station house in the Ninth ward, to Alexander & Sons, for the sum of $8,159.50, their bid being the lowest, received. In relation to the resolution authorizing the committee to dispose of the property at present occupied by the Columbia Company, procure another site, and report plans of a new engine house, the committee find themselves in a very embarrassing situation as to what course to pursue. It has been found that no suitable lot could be procured in the Fourth ward for less than from $10,000 to $12,000, and as the Fire Department stands greatly in need of a store house, the committee thought the best plan to be pursued would be to erect a house for the Columbia Company on the First ward, Diamond square, fronting on Federal street, which can be used both as a supply house and Engine House for the Columbia company and as an alarm bell will soon be found necessary, a tower can be placed on it for the bell. A slight cost. A resolution accompanied the report authorizing the Commissioner to prepare plans for a building suitable for the Columbia Hook and Ladder Company with warehouse for Department supplies, and tower for Grand Alarm Bell, to be located on the First ward Diamond square.

THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON presented the monthly report of the Street Committee. They reported adversely to granting petition for grading and paving of West Jefferson street. They also reported adversely to granting the petition for grading of the newly acquired portion of the Troy Hill road. The report was approved.

The following ordinances accompanied the report: Ordinance for opening an alley in the Second ward; for opening sewer in Buena Vista street; for straightening of Buena Vista street; for sewer North Diamond street; for grading Lowery street, Seventh ward; for sewer on the first alley, west of Federal street; for sewer in Washington street; for sewer in Taggart street; for sewer in Hemlock street; for grading &c., of Market street; for grading &c., of Hill street; for grading &c., Basin street; for grading &c., Vintal street; for opening of Lowery street to the new city line; for flagging and paving of Locust street. All of the ordinances were passed finally with the exception of the ordinance for sewer on North Diamond street, and for grading and paving of Hill street, which were laid over.

The committee also presented the report of viewers on the opening of Return street, which was received.

The profile of the grade of Campbell and Stricklers alleys was approved.

Plans of sewers on Taggart, Washington and Hemlock streets and Excelsior alley were approved.

Plan of streets laid out out on Nunnery Hill.

MR. SCHAYER presented a remonstrance against the approval of the plan. Received, and and adopted.

CONTROLLER'S REPORT.

MR RIDDLE presented the monthly report of the Controller, showing the expenditures of the city during the month of which the following is a

RECAPITULATION.

No. 3, Fire Department	$3,397 46
" 4, Printing	166 50
" 5, Police	2,107 50
" 6, Wharves	92 50
" 8, Police	5,666 93
" 9, Contingent	146 09
" 11, Water	7,737 76
" 15, Gas	6,767 70
" 16, City Property	118 13
" 17, Sanitary	258 18
Total	$17,917 37

Report received and warrants ordered.

NEW SURVEYS.

Mr. HUCKENSTEIN, from the Survey Committee, presented the monthly report of that committee. They reported a resolution authorizing the setting aside of the report of viewers for the widening of Strawberry lane, and authorize the appointment of new viewers.

Report received and resolution adopted.

THE FINANCES.

Mr. RIDDLE presented the report of the Finance Committee. They reported in favor of the petition from Elizabeth Fisher, who claimed $300 damages, consequent upon the passage of an ordinance by Councils, authorizing the opening of Sheffield street, which delayed the work of building a house already commenced by her before the passage of the ordinance. The ordinance has since been repealed, and the committee referred this claim to the City Solicitor for his opinion as to whether the city was liable or not. In relation to the resolution referred to the committee, asking them to devise some means to raise funds to pay for the laying of a main water pipe on Rebecca street. The Committee referred the whole matter to the Water Committee.

They reported the interest in the current daily balance of the city funds for the month of July was $417.58.

Report acfepted.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. HUCKENSTINE, an ordinance for opening of Strawberry lane, from Preble avenue to the Ohio river. Passed.

Also, ordinance for opening of a thirty foot street, above and parallel with Fountain street. Passed.

Mr. A. PATTERSON offered a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to investigate the alleged purchase of the Boyd farm, and report how the matter now stands. Passed.

Mr. STUART, a petition for vacation of a small portion of Freemont street. Referred.

Mr. MOUL, a resolution for a sewer drop at the corner of Union alley and River avenue. Referred.

Mr. COCHRAN, a resolution instructing the City Engineer to give grades in McClure township opposite the mouth of the city streets. Referred to survey Committee.

Common Council business was then taken up, and all actions of that body consented to with the exception of the following, ordinance amending the ordinance in relation to the sale of lumber within the city limits, which was non-concurred in and referred to the City Solicitor, and also the ordinance reducing the cost of license of street peddlers from $10 to $5, was non-concurred in and laid over.

Also, an ordinance increasing the salary of the weighmaster, non-concurred in and laid over.

Resolution authorizing the Board of Poor Directors to dispose of all their unsold lots on the old Poor Farm. Laid over.

Mr. HUCKENSTEIN, a resolution for the repaying and recurbing of Sandusky street. Referred.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

S. HASTINGS.....President *pro tem.*
C. E. LOCKE.....Clerk *pro tem.*

This branch was called to order at eight o'clock, upon a motion of Mr. Walter. In the absence of President Slack, Mr. Hastings, of the Third ward, was called to the chair.

Present, a full quorum.

MR. BROWN moved that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with. Carried.

PETITIONS &c.

MR. WETTACH presented a petition for sewer on East Ohio street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. WALTER, remonstrance against opening of Troy Hill street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. MCDONALD, for removal of obstructions on Morgan street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. ACKLEY, petition for grading and paving of Buttercup alley, Ninth ward; also remonstrance against lateral sewer Morgan alley. Both papers were referred to the Committee on Streets.

Mr. DREXLER, resolution instructing Committee on Gas to have a gas lamp erected on Preble ferred to Gas Committee.

Mr. COOKE, petition for opening of Fayette street to river. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. WALTERS, resolution authorizing Poor Directors to sell remainder of the lots at the old Poor Farm. Adopted.

Mr. COOKE, petition for opening of Page street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. RAY, resolutions for lamp post on Howard street and North avenue. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. COOKE, resolution for gas lamps on Page street. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. SMITH, petition for lateral sewer on Darragh street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. WALTER, ordinance amending ordinance regulating peddling on the public streets—reducing the license from $10 to $5 per day or night. Rules suspended and ordinance passed finally.

Mr. JONES, petition for water pipe on Stranton avenue. Referred to Water Committee.

Mr. BROWN, petition for opening of Gerst alley. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. WALTER, a resolution for grading and paving of alley in the rear of the Grand engine house. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. COOKE, a resolution instructing the extension of sewer on Beaver avenue to Western avenue. Referred to Street Committee.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. HASTINGS, from the Committee on Fire Engines, presented the report of that committee. The committee offered a resolution authorizing them to extend the fire alarm telegraph to a point near the Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Works in the Ninth ward, and the placing of an alarm box at that point.

Report received and resolution adopted.

MARKET RECEIPTS.

Mr. KNOX from the Market Committee presented the report of that committee. They reported their receipts for the past month as follows:

Clerk of Markets	$1,957 45
Diamond scales	91 23
Second ward scales	294 72
Fourth ward scales	17 08
Total	$2,360 48

They also offered an ordinance authorizing the Superintendent of Markets to collect from all parties occupying all stalls, &c., surrounding the Diamond Square and comments to said squares as well as within the squares.

Report received and ordinance passed finally.

NEW ORDINANCES.

Mr. RIGBY presented the report of the Committee on Ordinances, accompanied by an ordinance regulating the measuring of sawed lumber in the city. The rules were suspended and the ordinance passed finally; also, an ordinance compelling contractors to remove obstructions on streets, in front of new buildings, after a reasonable time, the penalty to be $50 for each day's obstruction thereafter. Passed finally.

NEW GAS POSTS.

Mr. BROWN, chairman of the Gas Committee, presented the monthly report of that Committee. They offered a resolution instructing the Superintendent of the Water Works to erect a number of gas lamps at various points. They also offered a resolution requesting the gas company to lay a gas main on Washington avenue, before the street is graded and paved.

Report received and resolution adopted.

Adjourned.

LOCAL PERSONALS.

***Dr. George H. Keyser is a strong Grant man.

***Presidents McBrier and Slack of Allegheny Councils were off duty last night.

***Mr. Robert Dilworth clerk of Common Councils, Allegheny is off on a vacation.

***H. H. Durand the gentlemanly press agent of O'Brian's Circus and Menagerie is in the city.

***S. S. Carver, daughter, and Miss Smith leave for a two weeks trip to Niagara and Long Branch.

***Samuel Collins, of Collins & McLeister type founders, Philadelphia, is in the city on his way to Niagara.

***Mr. Brice Ray and family, of Allegheny, will spend the next few weeks at Smithfield, "up in the mountains."

***Samuel Carpenter has been appointed general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania railroad to succeed John H. Miller, deceased.

***Mr. C. E. Locke of the *Chronicle* as clerk *pro tem* in Common Council last night gave a repartorial dignity and grace to that onerous official station.

***Messrs. D. Hill and Brother, and C. Harrison Love have formed a co partnership for general banking business. The new firm goes into operation September first.

***Mr. D. G. Fickes, of the *Chronicle*, and Mr. F. A. Eichart left Wednesday afternoon for a six weeks' tour among the attractions of San Francisco, Colorado, Utah and Yo Semite.

***Mr. A. L. Thomas, one of the active young Republicans of the Sixth ward and a member of the National Committee, left last evening for Washington to attend a meeting of the Committee.

Mount Sewickley Camp Meeting.

This camp-meeting is to commence on next Tuesday, and if we can judge from present appearance, a good time will be realized. Full preparations are being made, and nothing possible for comfort will be left undone. The arrangements are all of the most complete character, and the progress that has been made during the last two years is very noticeable.

The tent-lot plan of tents is a first class arrangement. Although there are two stores of the board tents allowed, they all have to be built on the same plan, which is an exceedingly plain and pretty one. The simplicity of the structure gives it its beauty, and the boards are all neatly painted a pleasing and symmetrical appearance.

The pulpit is conveniently located for all purposes. It is so placed that it commands the entire enclosure made by the tents, and the speaker can be heard in almost every part of it. The seats are ample and as comfortable as they can well be made in such a place.

One of the special features of the ground is the store. Here everything necessary can be purchased at prices as at any retail store. This is quite an advantage, as at places where there is either a lack of store goods, or an exorbitant price is demanded for them. This not being the case here, no little is saved both in expense and toil. The rules were made by, and did a praiseworthy thing, when they established this feature, the right to control which they reserve to themselves. It is now in the hands of one who understands what is needed, and who does all he can to provide a good variety in both quality and quantity.

Several families are already on the ground, and others are arriving daily. A large attendance is looked for upon the ground during the meeting, and two large boarding tents will supply accommodations for those who have none of their own.

Mount Mount Sewickley camp-meetings have always been of the most successful kind, and we have no doubt that this one will prove, like those of former years, one which will result in great good. H.

Resolutions of Respect and Sympathy.

WHEREAS, It has pleased an all-wise Providence to remove from our midst our much loved and worthy brother, Sir Knight Past Commander Frank J. Stewart, of Keystone Castle No. 14 A. O. of K. M. C.

Resolved, That we, Keystone Castle No. 14, A. O. of K. M. C., do hereby extend our heartfelt sympathies to his bereaved wife and family in this their hour of sadness, and loss of the husband and father.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Pittsburgh daily papers, and a copy of the same be sent to his wife and friends; also that the Castle send her a copy with the real seal of our Castle affixed thereto.

JOHN T. DUFF,
Chairman of Committee.
KEYSTONE CASTLE NO. 14, A. O. K. M. C.

Birmingham Letter List, August 9th.

Aikson Thos	Hoffman Geo	Moore Robt
Boggs H Mrs	Hammond Eva C	Nicholson W A
Brown L Mrs	Horn Chas	Prichard R
Brown Wm J	Hunter Jas	Parker E Mrs
Brown Wm J	Hill Jos W	Page E Mrs
Cury James	Isabel Annie Mrs	Phillips M O
Connell Hold J	Jones Jos	Smith Hattie
Coburn F C	Jones Jos	Smith Phillip
Chesswrom Hugh	Killer Safel	Snyder Anna M
Carr Jas	Lotz John B	Schmeidle D
Daley M	Lewis John	Steward John
Dorsey Wm	Long John	Scott John
Davis David	Lindsay J D	Sadler John C
Donegan D C	Lassinger A	Snyder Peter
Evans Jas	Lassinger Wm	Taylor W
Enterprise	McCauley Annie	Taylor R J
Gill Henry	Miller Wm	Thompson
Fleming C Mrs	Myers Theo	Vichestadt J
Fleming Jas	Myers Wm	Williamson
Fortune Wm	Murray M	Whetin Meig
Gray Alfred	Mosby Kate	Young Maggie
Gray J W	Magee E J	Young W
Hanstine Geo	Mans Linnie	Young Wm

CHAS. HOERR, P. M.

Queen of the Road.

Among the great variety of plain and stylish carriages to be always seen at the extensive Ballantine Works, Nos. 70, 72, and 79 Liberty street, will be found an improved patent *Buck Wagon*, quite peculiar in construction, very light, very strong and very cheap; the spring is unusually strong, and yet so flexible and its motions so easy and gentle, that we feel sure they will grow rapidly into popular favor and prove to be, as they are called, the "Queen of the Road." Orders for them arecoming in rapidly. F

The latest triumph of chemical science is the production of Effervescing Crab Orchard Salts F. E. SUIRE & CO., Chs., O. For sale by al Druggists.

No More Smokey Chimneys.

The Lothair Ventilator and chimney top is guaranteed to cure all smoking chimneys, call and see it at Lacock, Hawthorn & Co., No. 47 Federal street, Allegheny city, Allegheny County. T&F

There is No Question

As to the durability of the Singer Sewing Machine. Those who have used them would have their friends buy no other.

E. STRAW & CO.,
tf. No. 10 Sixth street.

The Singer

Manufacturing Co.'s silk twist and linen thread can only be purchased from

E. STRAW & CO.,
tf. No. 10 Sixth street.

The Ink with which the GAZETTE is printed is manufactured by the Diamond Ink Company of this city. Our pressman says he has never used any he liked so well. tf

EVERY ONE is complaining in London that it becomes more and more difficult every day to make both ends meet. London was once a cheap place of residence, but now everything is very dear there except clothing, and is growing dearer. No one can live on what was sufficient two or three years ago; the consequence is that the receipt of wages are universally hard pushed and are asking for an advance. Some sixteen hundred omnibus drivers and conductors are asking for more wages, the better-carriers threaten a strike, and all the mechanics are in a state of ferment. But the condition of the clerks, salesmen, small traders, professional men with small incomes, and annuitants is even more painful. "A sovereign is worth only about 14s. as compared with its purchasing power a few years ago; and he who had £200 a year in 1862 is now no better off than if he had only £140.

BEAVER VALLEY.

The Enthusiasm for Grant and Wilson Getting Red Hot.

REPUBLICAN CLUBS FORMED IN BEAVER FALLS, NEW BRIGHTON AND ROCHESTER.

(Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BEAVER VALLEY, August 7, 1872.

Ever loyal and true in the past, to the enlightening and progressive principles of the Union Republican party, so we find the people of Beaver Valley to-day in the labors of another campaign. The rally to the support of Grant and Wilson has become contagious and cool men are getting warmed up to the work. Especially is this the case since Sumner's letter has shown to the people the true animus of the Liberals. The mighty and sweeping tide of Greeley enthusiasm, which the New York *Tribune* says has passed over Western Pennsylvania and secured its people to the support of Greeley and Brown, may have touched our valley in its hasty flight, but if so its effect was similar to that of a Summer storm, it carried off the refuse and poison of the atmosphere and left unchanged the original elements. So this Greeley thunder storm has spent its force, the sweeping wave of enthusiasm has gone and still we are able to count our loss

THE VETERANS.

As a man the soldiers have come up to the support of Grant. They cannot yet forget that when brave were the dangers of the camp and battle field, and when victory was almost in their grasp, that Mr. Greeley was counseling measures that would have robbed us of our laurels, and sent the boys in blue home in disgrace.

THE WORK OF ORGANIZATION.

Grant and Wilson clubs are the order of the day. Beaver Falls has a large club just organized, under the leadership of M. H. Shannon, Esq., a gentleman who is not only true, but well qualified to lead the host. The club is yet in its infancy, and when fully completed will include almost every voter of the Republican flag. A very few have deserted—the offices didn't just fall into their hands, and lo! what a disreputable set this Republican party has become. If they are so hot after Greeley for office as some of them have been after Grant, the old man will run the danger of distraction.

New Brighton has also just organized a club under the leadership of Cap